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TURKEY IS SET FREE FOR WAR IN BALKANS BY SIGNING OF PEACE

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—A preliminary peace treaty has been signed between Turkey and Italy. The stories about a rupture in the negotiations were obvious canards. It would have been impossible for the Porte to have massed its forces on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier without denuding the coast in a way which would have made an Italian landing almost inevitable.

The action of the Balkan states has released Italy from a cleft stick. The Porte has taken immediate advantage of the treaty to break off diplomatic relations with the Balkan states.

Full interest in the situation is now concentrated in Europe. The Montenegrin advance must be dismissed as a side issue. The main issue alone counts in strategy. Side issues, however dramatic, do not affect results. The capture of Tuzi, its garrison and guns is just one of these side issues.

It would be a strategic mistake of the first magnitude for Turkey to turn her attention to Montenegro or Greece. It is with Serbia and Bulgaria, peculiarly Bulgaria, that the real issue lies.

Maps of the country ordinarily available are almost useless, showing non-existent roads and so indicated impossible lines of advance. The main advance must inevitably be along the railway line from Philippopolis to Adrianople. Simultaneously an advance will probably take place across the Servian border on Uskub and according to telegrams from Belgrade it is intended to envelop the Turkish forces here between converging Servo-Bulgarian columns.

It must be remembered that generals are not fond of disclosing plans and that as yet, in spite of all that has been written, war is not actually existent and no attack having developed, conjecture is only possible.

VICE PRESIDENT BRUSH ON IMPORTANT MISSION

Executive of Boston Elevated Railway System Is Studying Trolley, Freight and Express Methods in the Middle West to Adopt Best Plan Here

In order to learn the latest developments of street car, passenger and freight service, Matthew C. Brush, second vice-president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, is touring the middle West, following his attendance, with other Boston Elevated officials, at the recent convention of railway men at Chicago.

Particular study is being given to trolley, freight and express service, which is to be instituted on the Boston system next month.

Recent legislation in this state has at last made it possible for trolley companies to operate freight and express cars into Boston, a privilege that has been enjoyed by roads all over the state for several years. Yet the service has not been of importance owing to the closing of the chief market, Boston, to the service.

With the passage of the legislation, the officials of the Elevated were practically ready to begin the service, as their

experts have long been preparing for the expected change. Finally Mr. Brush, as the actual operating head of 300 miles of surface, subway and elevated road, started his present tour of inspection, to see freight and baggage business as it is handled in large quantities in districts where the country is not a network of steam roads as in Massachusetts.

After traveling about Minneapolis, Minn., which he has just inspected, he said: "Nowhere is there a large city where conditions are so favorable for development of rapid transit in suburban traffic."

GOVERNMENT'S POINT SUSTAINED

CHICAGO—The government demurrer in the Alaska coal lands fraud cases against A. C. Frost and others has been sustained by the federal court.

TECH ALUMNI TO RALLY AT NEW YORK DINNER

The council of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at its meeting last evening voted, in behalf of the association, to accept the invitation of the New York Tech Club and hold the annual dinner in New York city. It is the tenth anniversary of the incorporation of the active group of Tech men in the metropolis, whose membership touches 900, having doubled since a year ago, and the intention is to make the celebration, which will last over two days, an opportunity of a mid-winter reunion of institute men. Places have been reserved at the Plaza hotel; Dr. MacLaurin and President Rollins of the Alumni Association will speak.

Prosperity was the keynote of the meeting. Mr. Litchfield reported accessions in membership to the Alumni Association at the rate of more than one a day for the past few months, 365 since Jan. 1, the total being 620 members. Professor Spofford reported the civil engineering camp at East Machias, Me., so attractive that more than 75 per cent of the available men attended it. This camp was established and equipped at a cost of \$40,000, and, through student entertainments, was fitted with a fleet of row-boats for student use in recreation. The plans for next year look forward to Sunday exercises by eminent men from near at hand Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert.

Professor Richards received yesterday Prof. G. W. Petersen of Stockholm, an authority in ore dressing, who is spending about two months in this country's mining schools to obtain ideas for the new mining building to be erected in his native city.

DAKOTA DAN TELLS OF TRAVELS

More questions regarding his travels in the West after he left the Russell home in Melrose were put to "Dakota Dan" on the witness stand today by Robert W. Nason, attorney for the Russell estate. This was in continuation of the line of testimony of yesterday, when the Dakota claimant declared that his presence in Montreal in 1909 was explained by the fact that he passed through the city in that year on his way to the West.

MALDEN NIGHT SCHOOLS OPEN

Malden's evening schools opened last evening with a registration of 330 in the Evening High, 28 at the Emerson and 176 at the Daniels school. V. C. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, estimates that there will be at least 150 more pupils registered at the end of the week.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CONDITION POINTS TO QUICK RECOVERY

CHICAGO—Speedy recovery from the bullet wound inflicted Monday night in Milwaukee by John Schrank is predicted for Colonel Roosevelt. He will leave Mercy Hospital within 10 days. Before going to sleep Tuesday night he shaved himself and read. He awoke today well rested and his condition was reported in the afternoon to be excellent.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Ethel Roosevelt arrived today. The party was met at Englewood, a suburban station, by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Colonel Roosevelt's daughter, who had been here since Tuesday evening. They went to the hospital and were admitted at once to see Colonel Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt received today from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson the following message:

"I am shocked at the news and express my sympathy with you in your anxiety and distress. Mr. Wilson and I await the latest news with great solicitude."

Mrs. Roosevelt today also received the following cable message from King George V. of England:

"I have been very much concerned to hear of the dastardly attack on Colonel Roosevelt's life and hope that he will recover speedily."

A message from King Christian of Denmark was also received.

A cable message, which came from King Alfonso of Spain Tuesday night, was read to the former President today.

Other communications were received from all parts of the world.

A lengthy message was received from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Crown Prince Frederick of Germany and the crown princess cabled:

"Very anxious about your health. Hope you will soon recover."

Among the early messages received was one from A. Fallieres, President of France. It follows:

"I congratulate you most sincerely on having most happily escaped from the horrible attempt directed against your person, and I pray that you accept my best wishes for your speedy recovery and the expression of my whole-hearted sympathy."

CHICOPEE MARSHAL RESTORED TO OFFICE

John C. Barnes was ordered restored to his office of chief marshal of Chicopee today by the full bench of the supreme court, which directed a writ of mandamus to be issued against Mayor Frank C. Rivers to accomplish that purpose.

The mayor removed Mr. Barnes Feb. 15 and appointed Michael F. Walsh to the position. Mr. Barnes contended he was entitled to hold the office during good behavior, claiming his appointment was within the purview of the law extending civil service to chiefs of police and city marshals in cities other than Boston.

The mayor assailed the constitutionality of the civil service statutes. The court upholds the law, so any town or city that accepted the act of 1911 places its chief marshal or chief of police under classified civil service and an appointee to such office cannot be removed during good behavior. Mr. Barnes was in office at the time the act went into effect and is protected by it.

The decision is important to all municipalities in the commonwealth that have accepted the civil service act of 1911 extending civil service to the head of the police force.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OPENS IN ETOR CASE

SAI, Mass.—Reading of the indictments against Joseph Caruso, Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, who are charged with responsibility for the killing of Anna Lopizzo in Lawrence last January, marked the opening of the actual trial at 9:30 a. m. today.

The indictments against Caruso recited that, while he was engaged in a riot with strikers at Lawrence last winter, a revolver was discharged, the bullet killing Anna Lopizzo. The indictments against Etor and Giovannitti detailed certain speeches charged to have been made by the leaders and which are alleged to have incited Caruso, causing him to use his revolver. Immediately the indictments were read, Harry O. Attwell, district attorney of Essex county, began his opening address to the jury.

The program includes clubs and classes in dramatics, civics, music, including orchestra, choral, glee and band work, life and drum corps, clay modeling, athletics, industrial occupations such as sewing, folk dancing, home study and home making. Lectures and motion picture entertainments are provided for the general enjoyment of all connected with the social centers. Some of them will be devised for specific groups of persons such as immigrants and will be arranged to instruct them in American history, civics and ideals as well as furnish them with entertainment and recreation of the right sort. Every person in the districts named can receive all benefits merely by registering.

PARISIAN DOCKS LATE

The Allen line steamship Parisian, which docked this afternoon at Mystic docks, Charlestown, was delayed two days in her passage from Glasgow and Merville by unfavorable conditions at sea. She is commanded by Captain Haines and brought in 137 cabin passengers and 120 steerage.

STATE LEGISLATORS QUESTION HEADS OF BOSTON DEPARTMENTS

Municipal Finance and the Efficiency of Systems for the Collection of Taxes Are Problems Inquired Into

MR. ROURKE CALLED

He Reveals Sliding Scale on Water Tariff Which He Admits Is Not Just to the Small Consumer

Several of Boston's heads of departments were examined today by the members of the special legislative committee appointed to investigate the question of municipal finance, and particularly the efficiency of the systems provided by municipalities for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of public money.

Walter B. Russell, one of the directors of the Franklin Union, explained in detail the provisions of the will of Franklin under which the union was established, and how the fund was handled.

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, explained in detail the many activities which come under his department, telling that he has charge of all the water, sewer, street, garbage, lighting, ferry and bridge service of the city. He explained that when any public service corporation is permitted to tear up the streets, it is required to put them back in their original condition, and if they fail to do so the city does the work and makes the corporation pay.

On water rates, Senator Joseph P. Lomasney showed that Boston has a novel system of charges, in that there is a service charge of \$5 for each faucet, and an additional charge based upon the value of the property, this charge being \$1 per \$1000 of valuation up to \$25,000. He inquired why \$25,000 is made the maximum, and Commissioner Rourke was unable to say.

Asked for his opinion relative to the sliding scale of water rates, Mr. Rourke thought it a grave injustice to the small user. Its effect, he said, is to require the washerwoman, who depends upon a wash-tub and water for her living, to pay the highest price for water, while the factories get the lowest rate. The only fair system, he said, would be to establish a uniform rate, and 12 or 11 cents, in place of the present maximum of 14 cents.

Mr. Rourke said that the city has to pay landowners for the privilege of aiding them in building up their land by filling it up in disposing of ashes and rubbish.

Of the laborers retirement law and its effect in Boston, Mr. Rourke said about 100 men have been retired under it.

William T. Kehoe, business agent for the school committee, explained in detail the system under which that department of the city is administered. Incidentally, he stated that the school committee is planning to ask the next Legislature for an additional appropriation.

EVENING CENTERS BEGIN FIRST WORK IN FOUR DISTRICTS

PROGRESSIVES NEXT IN FUND INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—After hearing several witnesses on Tuesday the Senate campaign contributions committee adjourned until Thursday, when Frank A. Munsey, George B. Cortelyou and probably Thomas W. Lawson will be examined. On Friday the committee expects to hear Chauncey Dwyer, Melville McCormick and George W. Perkins of the Roosevelt forces and Col. George Harvey.

Elmer Dover of Washington telegraphed Senator Clapp today that he would appear here Friday. Mr. Dover was secretary of the national Republican committee and recently testified before Senator Jones at Tacoma that duplicate lists of the 1904 contributions were in storage at Chicago. Mr. Dover did not advise Senator Clapp today whether he found the contribution account.

This evening and Friday will be devoted to registration and organization, choice of clubs, classes, introduction to instructors and informal talks on the plan of work. Next week instructors will take up the actual work of the year.

The program includes clubs and classes in dramatics, civics, music, including orchestra, choral, glee and band work, life and drum corps, clay modeling, athletics, industrial occupations such as sewing, folk dancing, home study and home making. Lectures and motion picture entertainments are provided for the general enjoyment of all connected with the social centers. Some of them will be devised for specific groups of persons such as immigrants and will be arranged to instruct them in American history, civics and ideals as well as furnish them with entertainment and recreation of the right sort. Every person in the districts named can receive all benefits merely by registering.

RIVAL TEAMS FOR WORLD TITLE PLAY DECISIVE GAME NEW YORK SCORES IN THIRD

Manager John McGraw, Who Expects to See His Team Win World Title



(Photo by C. J. Horner)

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN HEAR COOPERATION TALK

Advising contractors for the installation of electric wires and apparatus to take tools themselves, if necessary, and turn out a day's work with their men, as a means of lowering the prices of wiring and obtaining respect from their customers, E. M. Addis, manager of the Twin State Gas & Electric Company of Brattleboro, Vt., opened today's session of the National Electric Light Association's convention for New England men. Mr. Addis had for his topic "The Relation of the Central Station to the Prospective Consumer" and spoke before the members of the association in Paul Revere hall, where the meetings are being held in conjunction with the Boston Electric show.

R. D. Coombs speaks this afternoon on "Transmission Line Construction" and in the evening the delegates are to make an inspection of the various exhibits at the electric show. The Boston committee has arranged for automobile trips and theater parties for the ladies.

The convention will close tomorrow evening with a banquet to the 500 members and their wives in the Copley-Plaza hotel.

TUG NEPTUNE ON TRIAL TRIP

SIXTH REGIMENT MEDAL WINNERS

STONEHAM, Mass.—Prizes for marksmanship, won in the annual company shoot, are to be awarded to the following shots of company H, sixth regiment, of this town: Houghton medal, Capt. D. M. Stewart; officers' medal, Sergeant Connor; National Rifle Association medal, Private G. H. Hansell; Ames medal (marksman class), Private Lemoine; past officers' medals, Sergeant Scanlon first, Earl Chapin second, special prizes, Captain Stewart, Sergeant Connor, Corporal Nestor, Privates Hansell, Crannan, Lemoine, Abbott, Hogan, Flinn, McHale, Packard, Silva, McLeod, Dean, Cronin, Miller, Van Buren, Howes, Mann, Dodge, Weeks, Pendergast, Ackerman, Beals, Litchfield and Greene; Sergeants Stevenson, McHale, and Musiean M. B. Ryder.

In command of Capt. David L. Cunningham, the tug Neptune left Lewis wharf this afternoon for the owners' trial trip. On board were 25 invited guests, including Edward Page, vice-president of the Boston Towboat Company, and Austin N. Barber, superintendent of the company; L. H. Peters, foreign freight agent of the Boston & Albany railroad, and W. T. La Mowrie of the Boston & Maine railroad. Luncheon was served on board.

Built at East Boston, the Neptune was designed especially for docking the large ocean liners running to Boston, and for general towing. She proved herself an excellent sea boat.

Bedient, Who Defeated McGraw's Men on Saturday, Is Chosen by Stahl to Pitch Today, While Mathewson Is the Man Called on to Face Him Again

THE GAME BY INNINGS

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

BOSTON NEW YORK
Hooper, c.f. Devore, c.f.
Yerkes, 2b. Doyle, 2b.
Speaker, c. Snodgrass, c.
Lewis, l.f. Murray, l.f.
Gardner, 3b. Merkle, 3b.
Stahl, 1b. Herzog, 1b.
Wagner, ss. Fletcher, ss.
Cady, c. Mathewson, p.
Bedient, p.

FIRST INNING

New York—Devore opened the game by hitting to Wagner, who threw him out at first. Doyle was out the same way. Snodgrass was passed, and stole second when Wagner dropped Cady's throw. Murray was thrown out, Gardner to Stahl. No runs, no hits, one error.

Boston—Hooper opened for Boston by hitting to Merkle, who touched the bag before the runner could reach it. Yerkes struck out. Speaker singled to right and was safe at second when Doyle dropped Devore's throw. Lewis struck out. No runs; one hit; one error.

SECOND INNING

New York—Merkle struck out. Herzog flied to Speaker. Myers was safe when Gardner fumbled his easy grounder. Fletcher singled to center, Myers going to second. Myers and Fletcher each advanced a base when Gardner dropped Wagner's throw. Mathewson hit an easy fly to Speaker. No runs, one hit, two errors.

Boston—Gardner was passed, it being Mathewson's first pass in 21 innings. Stahl forced him at second. Doyle to Fletcher. Wagner singled to left, advancing Stahl to second. Cady sent an easy grounder, Doyle to Merkle. No run, one hit, no error.

STENOGRAPHER FOR M'NAMARA CALLED TO IDENTIFY LETTERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Nora Elizabeth Haley, formerly stenographer for John J. McNamara, was called today for identification of additional letters in the dynamite conspiracy trial.

The government has reached what the district attorney believes to be most damaging evidence against the 45 men working. Miss Haley put in several hours identifying letters from various of the accused men to which they attached newspaper clippings. These clippings were stories of dynamite explosions.

It was apparent today that the plan of the government in the dynamite cases was first to identify all of the thousand or more documentary exhibits and then to read them to the jury consecutively to make the evidence more effective. The usual course has been to read every bit of evidence on its own identification. Other former stenographers were expected to follow Miss Haley.

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PROPOSES SHAW MONUMENT FENCE

Maj. Henry L. Higginson wrote Mayor Fitzgerald today asking that a fence be erected or something be done to keep children from climbing on the Shaw monument on the Common, and to clear away some of the men and women who occupy the seats on the Common all day long.

Mr. Higginson also mentions need for a street from North station to the junction of Cambridge and Charles streets.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	1						
Boston	0	0							

FENWAY PARK—The Boston Americans and New York Nationals met on the local American league diamond this afternoon in the deciding game of the world's series of 1912. Each team has now won three games, and to the victor today will go the world's championship title, now held by the Athletics, as well as 60 per cent of the players' share for the first four games. The losing players will receive 40 per cent.

Knowing that today's game, unless it ended in a tie, would give the championship to one of the teams, a large crowd assembled at the gates early, and there was every indication that the grounds would be filled to the limit by the time the contest began.

At 10 o'clock the tickets for the unreserved seats were put on sale. At this time there was a good sized crowd waiting outside the gates although it was not as large as yesterday at the same time.

The demand for reserved seats was very good. There was a line outside the windows and the rain checks were being redeemed at a rapid rate. The sale last night ended at 10:30 and many tickets had been taken up at that time. At 1:20 the Giants started batting practice.

At 1:40 the New York players went out on the field for practice. Devore going to right and Murray to left. Manager McGraw was again batting to his infielders with Crandall batting to the outfield.

The Boston players took the field at 1:50, with Pape batting to the infield and Hall and Collins to the outfield. Manager Stahl had Wood and Bedient warming up, with Nunnaker catching the former and Carrigan the latter.

Manager McGraw sent Marquard out to warm up with Hartley catching him.

A few minutes after Marquard was begun to warm up Tesserau and Mathewson came out and began to warm up.

The management announced that it would hold the seats for the Royal Rooters today if notified that they were wanted. The mixup of yesterday was much regretted, but the management felt that after holding the tickets as long as it did without receiving any notice that they would be taken up, it was nothing more than fair that those persons who had already come into the grounds should be given them.

Many holders of grandstand seats took advantage of the opportunity offered by the management to procure their tickets for today last night, so that there was not such a big crowd as hand early this morning to get such seats. The plain admission entrances, however, were well filled with more coming all the time.

It was Wood against Tesserau in the

(Continued on page three, column five)

REGISTRATION AT EVENING SCHOOLS SHOWS GREAT GAIN

Registration in the evening schools is larger this year than ever before, and that of the second week is much heavier than the first. The first week's registration in the evening schools last year was 3492. This year it was 4009, an increase of 15 per cent. This week it is greater still—53 great that in some of the high school buildings it is difficult to find room to accommodate the pupils.

The evening elementary schools also showed an advanced registration the first week, but this was not as large as it might have been, as many of those applying did not understand about the new law requiring an advance payment of 50 cents as a guarantee of sincerity, and were obliged to postpone their entrance until this week. This week they are registering in large numbers. The idea of the 50-cent registering requirement is to protect the school and the pupils from the annoyance of many who came from curiosity and then dropped out.

At the trade school for girls the registration is twice as large as a year ago. This is true also of the industrial school for boys. Returns from the industrial classes have not been received. It is said that Boston has probably the largest evening school attendance in proportion to its size of any city on the continent.

PERRY MEETING NOV. 12
LOUISVILLE—The next meeting of the interstate Perry centennial commission, on Nov. 12, will be held in Louisville.

A New England teacher says:
"Busy people have little time or desire to wade through the usual daily papers for the few grains of wheat. Yet how full of life and inspiration are the many good activities of the world!"

How many people everywhere would more fully express and feel this sentiment if they were made acquainted with the Monitor through the kindness of the friends of clean journalism!

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To Foreign Countries,30c

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COMPOSITE PRESIDENT

Whatever candidate shall win,
He'll have a splendid chance,
When once he's sure he's safely in,
His greatness to advance.
For there's a way he has not guessed,
Whereby to make his own
Administration seem the best
This land has ever known.

When once he's seated, we'll agree
He should proceed to place
All other candidates whom he
Defeated in the race
Within his cabinet; and thus
All parties would rejoice
Because in safely guiding us
Each one would have a voice.

With Wilson, Taft, Debs, Roosevelt and
The other leaders, too,
All helping to direct our land,
They'd know just what to do.
To pick out one and lose the rest
Seems ill-advised and small;
It seems as though it would be best
Thus to combine them all.

It may be that the fine money now
Being made by the farmer boys accounts
In a measure for the present difficulty
Experienced in getting men to enlist
In the navy. The wise youth would rather
Seize the plow than to plow the seas.

THEE AND ME

No better rule for thoughtful men
Than this, herewith, is known:
"Tell me my faults, good sir, and then
Be sure to mend your own."

With the increasing number of auto-
mobiles, it will be well for every driver
to remember that while he has the right
of-way, the other fellow has the left.

SURE ENOUGH

The Indians never laugh, they say,
And though the words quite true may
be,
Longfellow in his splendid lay
Made Minne—"Ha-ha!" didn't he?

With the public paying from \$60,000
to \$75,000 to witness the playing of a
single world series game, it is not so
difficult to see the rather close relation-
ship that must exist between baseball
diamonds and the other kind.

OBVIOUS

Yes, history's harder to study, we know,
By far, than it was in the long ago,
Because, for the fact is as clear as can be,
Each year adds a great deal more to it,
you see.

Nature's fine autumnal display is a
reminder that the home-coming vacation-
ists, obliged to quit the country just
when the forests are preparing to array
themselves in their loveliest colors, never
cease to regret that when it was time
for the leaves to turn it was their turn
to leave.

FOR FOUR YEARS

The candidate who makes the "hit"
In each campaign is he
Whose ticket bears these words: "Admit
One to the White House," see?

Turkey is almost ungrateful. With
several other nations on her border "lay-
ing for her," still she is not real happy.

It is easy enough to tell a novice run-
ning an automobile, but it is hard to
make him believe it.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CARTLE SQUARE—"Such a Little Queen."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"Coming Home to Roost."
KITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."
PARK—Rosa Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—"George Agiles in 'Disraeli.'"
ST. JAMES—"On the Level."
THE MONT—"A Polish Wedding."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Penny's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
GAIETY—"Officer 966."
GARRICK—"John Mason."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
Hudson—"Man and Superman."
KITH'S—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Master of the House."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."
PROCTOR'S—"Vaudeville."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
WEBBERS—"Scrape of the Pen."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."

SO EASY

Some folks think our President
Has a lot to do:
That his days with toil are blest,
Grave discussion, argument,
On his country's good intent,
All his whole term through.

Some believe he holds a place
That is hard to fill;
With so many tasks to face;
Purposes that interlace;
To do right in every case
Must require skill.

Yet, the work he does must be
Little short of fun,
Since in corner groceries we
Many a modest statesman see
Who, "as slick as grease," says he
Could this nation run.

If the waiters' strikes that have oc-
curred in several cities of late should
continue to remain in evidence, perhaps
the hotel landlords would take as their
own the words of the hospitable frontier
people who were wont to admonish their
guests to "now pitch right in and help
yourselves."

RECIPROCITY

Visitor—Your mistress' little boy
makes you a good deal of extra work,
doesn't he?
Maid—Yes, um, some. But he saves
me some, too. I never have to dust the
banisters.

The high cost of living fashion decrees
that just now the popular style is to
wear last winter's overcoat until ar-
rangements can be made for getting
another one.

Now that baseball is practically out
of the way, football is likely to come
forward with a "rush."

CHROMATIC

"If I tell you a secret, are you bright
enough to keep it dark?"
"Yes, I promise to keep it in-violet."

Its growing popularity is quite suf-
ficient to prevent any one from thinking
that the automobile is a back number
just because it carries its number at its
back.

CONVINCING

"You find that a baby makes the home
a great deal brighter, do you not?"
"Oh, yes. Our gas bills have been twice
as heavy since it came."

The disposition to build larger and bet-
ter schoolhouses is apparent in all sec-
tions of the country. The public is learn-
ing that to crowd poor children out of
school is a pretty lively way of crowding
them into a reformatory later on.

The decreasing number of idle freight
cars indicates that railroad busy-ness is
still increasing.

FROM THE AD MAN

"A word to the wise is sufficient,"
As sages have frequently said,
If, as has been hinted,
It's regularly printed
In a paper by good people read.

The market reports say that favorable
meteorological conditions in some sec-
tions of the country have improved the
condition of the late corn crops a-maize-
ingly.

GOV. FOSS ELKS' GUEST

WOBURN, Mass.—Governor Foss was
the guest of honor last evening in Ly-
ceum hall on the second night of the
five-day carnival being held by Woburn
 lodge of Elks. The Governor was accom-
panied by David I. Walsh of Fitchburg.

SALE OF UTAH LANDS BEGUN

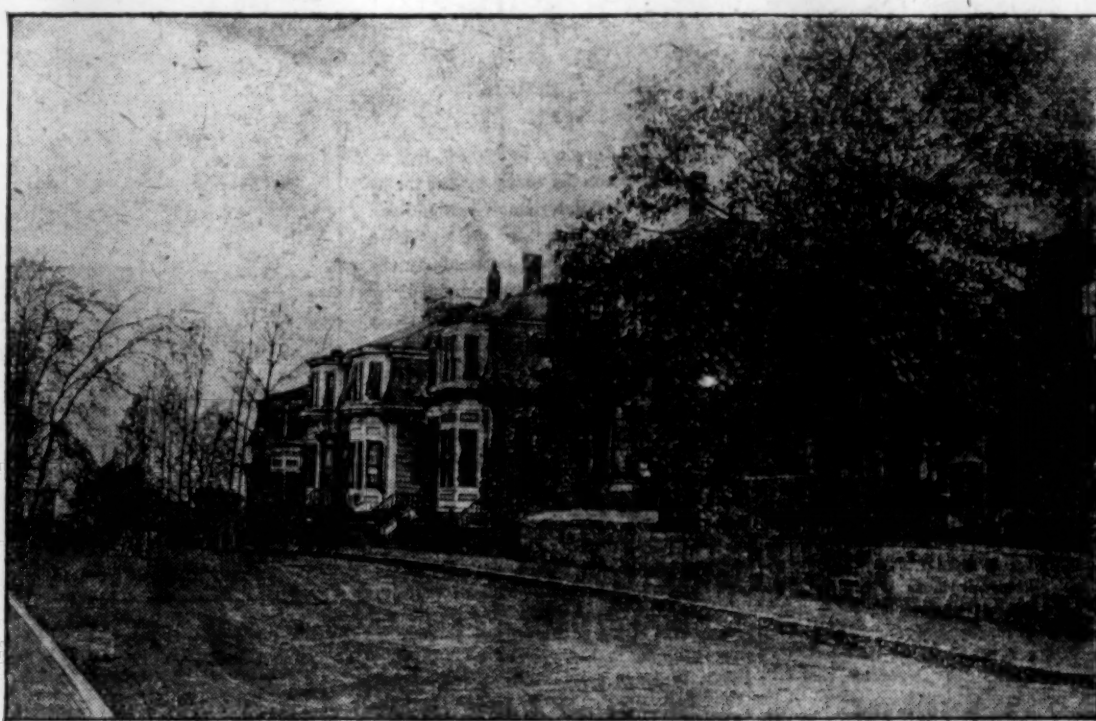
PROVO, Utah—The sale of 280,000
acres of grazing land in the Old Uintah
Indian reservation has been opened here
by J. W. Witton of the department of
the interior, and Don B. Colton of the
United States land office at Vernal, Utah.

PLAN NO RECREATION PIER

Deciding that the question was a sub-
ject for the city of Boston to take up,
the port directors, through Joseph A. Conry,
have informed Mayor Fitzgerald that
they are not to make provisions in their
plans for a waterfront recreation pier
for East Boston.

GRAND—"The Red Widow."
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
LYRIC—"The Blue Bird."
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."
MYCKERS—"The Fortune Hunter."
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



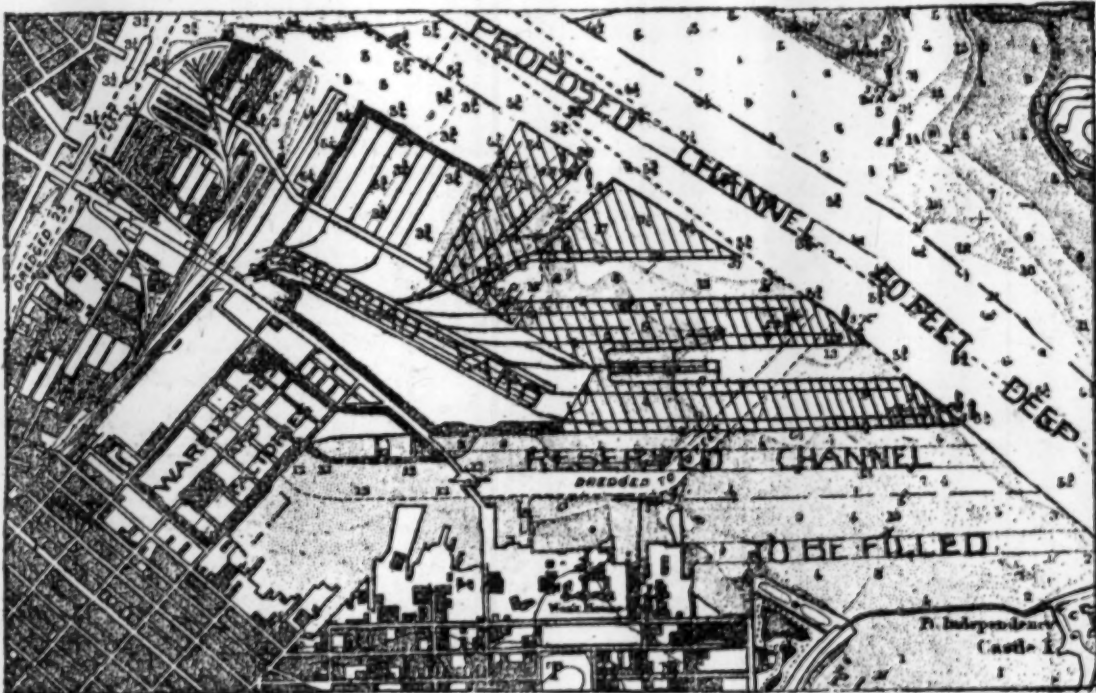
Linwood square is a fitting representation of the general architectural scheme in Roxbury in vogue many years ago

Linwood square, Roxbury, is a pictur-
esque thoroughfare, with its dignified
houses of a style of construction in
vogue 30 and 40 years ago, and the gen-
erous gardens that have not all given way

to the demand for sites for modern
apartment blocks. To see a placid resi-
dent section like this, untouched by mod-
ern building progress, is to have a
glimpse of Roxbury as all the older part
was over a quarter of a century ago.

Linwood street was laid out from
Center street to Highland street in 1869,
a year after the square was named and
was shown as an unnamed street on a
map of 1859.

MAP SHOWING PLANS FOR HARBOR WORK



How \$2,500,000 is to be expended in developing South Boston's waterfront so that largest ships in the world will find plenty of docking facilities

DIRECTORS OF PORT MAKE PUBLIC THEIR PLANS FOR HARBOR

Purchase Waterfront Land,
Development of Channels,
Two Great Drydocks and
Pier Erection Included

WORK WELL BEGUN

What the directors of the port of Bos-
ton have done and are planning to do
for the port of Boston is contained in a
report made public Tuesday, dealing prin-
cipally with the taking over of a large
area of land in South Boston to be de-
veloped into a steamship and railroad
terminal capable of accommodating ships
of a size that New York cannot handle
now.

Plans for the construction of two large
drydocks and the improvement of harbor
channels, for which a preliminary sur-
vey has been authorized by the United

States government, also are contained in
the report. The directors already have
submitted to Col. Frederic V. Abbot, U.
S. A., a plan indicating outlines of the
terminal development that they propose,
and for which they desire adequate chan-
nel approaches.

The plan shows that on the South
Boston side they propose to develop a
triangular piece of land and flats ex-
tending from the present New Haven
railroad yards and piers to a point north
of Castle island, and covering an area of
about four fifths of a square mile within
the line of the pier heads.

These pier heads will mark the edge
of a channel 40 feet deep and at all
points 1000 feet wide, following the line
of the present channel, while the so-
called reserved channel, now 20 feet deep,
is to be deepened, widened to about 600
feet and straightened.

The report itself says nothing of the
more tentative plans for development
on the East Boston side but the map
indicates the directors' hope to fill in
all the bay from Jeffries point, East
Boston, across to Chelsea point, Win-
throp, and back to the property of the
East Boston Land Company, and to build
it up with warehouses and factories,
large railroad yards and a row of great
piers, bordering on a 100-foot wide
channel.

Should this be done, it would mean
the creation of a territory nearly two
square miles in area and about equal to
Charlestown plus all the lower section

of East Boston, or to the city proper
from North End park to the Boston &
Albany tracks and from Ft. Point chan-
nel to the Charles river basin and Hunt-
ington avenue.

B. U. WILSON CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Members of the Wilson Club of Boston
University chose officers Tuesday as fol-
lows: George H. Corlies, Boston, presi-
dent; Abner L. Braley, Brookline, vice-
president; Samuel Silverman, Boston,
secretary; Edward A. Sullivan, Fall
River, treasurer; Charles H. McGilne,
Lynn; Arthur D. Healy, Somerville;
Moses Entin, Fall River; Arthur W.
Davis, Chilmark, and John S. Dorsey,
Ludlow, Vt., members of the executive
committee.

Prof. Owen A. Cunningham, chairman
of the speakers' bureau of the College
Men's Wilson clubs, outlined the work
of that organization in connection with
the presidential campaign.

MR. BURGESS GOES TO EUROPE

Among the saloon passengers on the
Cunard line steamer Laconia, which
sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starling Burgess. Mr.
Burgess is an aviator. He is going to
London, and later to Paris to attend
the airship exhibition which starts the
last of this month. He will study es-
pecially the weight-carrying machines.

BAY STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The twenty-
third annual meeting of the Massachu-
setts Sunday School Association was
opened here yesterday and will continue
three days. Trinity Congregational
church is headquarters of the conven-
tion.

At the Baptist and Free Baptist de-
nominational rally the Rev. Dr. F. L.
Anderson of Newton Theological Sem-
inary spoke on "Teaching Denomina-
tional Principles in Baptist Sunday
Schools."

Augustus R. Smith of Lee and Miss
Margaret Slattery were speakers at the
Congregational rally in the Lawrence
Street church. Dr. B. S. Winchester of
Boston presided.

In Grace Episcopal church, the Rev.
C. E. Jackson of Fall River read a pa-
per prepared by the Rev. J. Franklin
Carter of Williamstown on the summer
school methods of Northfield.

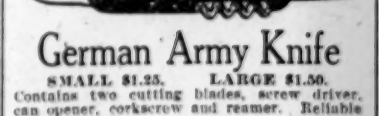
Mrs. Helen W. Farwell of Melrose
spoke on the graded lesson at the Meth-
odist rally, which was held in the Free
Baptist Church. William N. Danner,
secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.;
the Rev. H. A. Manchester of East Bos-
ton and the Rev. Clarence A. Young of
Roxbury were speakers at the Presby-
terian session.

The missionary meeting in the after-
noon was held in the Second Baptist
church. The speakers were the Rev. M.
A. Levy of Newton Center, Mrs. Flo-
rence Sears Ware of Worcester, the Rev.
Illsey Boone of Boston.

HARVARD SENIORS ELECT TO COUNCIL

Members of the Harvard senior class
elected at the voting Tuesday to the
student council, the governing body of
the undergraduates: P. G. M. Austin,
Santa Barbara, Cal.; R. B. Batchelder,
Salem; J. A. Donovan, Lawrence; H. C.
Everett, Jr., Boston; H. B. Gardner, New
York; A. M. Goodale, Cambridge; D. C.
Parmenter, Gloucester; D. Sargent, Wel-
lesley, and W. Tufts, Jr., Boston.

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil



NEWSPAPER CASE GOES HIGHER

NEW YORK—Sustaining demurrers
interposed by the government, Judge
Hand in the United States district court
Tuesday afternoon dismissed the suit
brought by the Journal of Commerce
against Postmaster-General Hitchcock
and Attorney-General Wickersham to
test the constitutionality of the new-
paper publicity law.

An appeal of the case to the United
States supreme court was immediately
allowed the complainant.

Guard Against Dirt in the Home



Leading Events in the Athletic World

PENNSYLVANIA HAS STRENUOUS WEEK OF FOOTBALL PRACTISE

Coaches Are Driving Men Hard in Preparation for Game With Brown at Providence Saturday

LACK USUAL DASH

PHILADELPHIA—Head Coach Smith of the University of Pennsylvania football team is working harder than ever to tune up his men for the game with Brown at Providence next Saturday.

With the thought of defeat, at the hands of Swarthmore, fresh in the minds of men and coaches, this week is the hardest so far this season, and if the men do not go to the Rhode Island town in far better shape than they were Saturday, it will not be the coach's fault.

Some critics pointed to the Swarthmore game as the crucial game in the entire red and blue schedule, the game which would make or break Pennsylvania's chances for a successful season, but such is not the case. The Swarthmore game is the first hard game on the Pennsylvania schedule, after several rather easy games, and it was not natural that the showing was not so good in that game as in the previous ones. Moreover, in the game with the Garnet eleven, Pennsylvania failed utterly in a department of the game which had been a star feature, namely the forward pass. Hardly a pass was successful, and in one instance it meant a touchdown, while in the game with Ursinus four out of seven attempts totaled over 100 yards, and one gave a touchdown. One reason for this surprising change, in a play which had worked so well, is the fact that George Brooke, an old Pennsylvania star, is coaching the garnet team, and he drilled them particularly in breaking up the forward pass plays used by Pennsylvania.

As pointed out before the line is the one weak point in the Red and Blue machine, a point over which the coaches have been working and will continue to work, until the men make up in skill what they lack in weight. It has been done before, and can be repeated now. Pennsylvania has had many light lines which successfully held much heavier opponents. The present problem, as it appears to shape itself, is not to find heavier men, but to train the present forwards into higher efficiency.

The weakness of the line has a two-fold disadvantage. On the offense the opposing players get through and make early tackles which are disastrous. On the defense the line does not hold, and the backfield is overworked. All the present line men are good players, and they are not light by any means, although outweighed by the forwards of other eleven. With the advance of the season, the line will become stronger, and if it can finally do its part, no team in the country could prevent the Red and Blue backfield from scoring.

The Pennsylvania quartet of backs is composed of individual stars, but they work with the best team work that has been seen on Franklin field for years. Their interference work, although at times erratic, is also the best that the Red and Blue coaches could produce for many seasons. Mercer has been mentioned again and again as the best fullback in the colleges. Harrington and Minder are not far beneath him, while Marshall has been showing up wonderfully well. Besides his brilliant running Marshall is a good drop kicker. It was his 35-yard kick which prevented

DARTMOUTH NEEDS TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSIVE WORK

Coach Cavanaugh to Put His Men in Scrimmage Today With Hope of Bettering This Department

HANOVER, N. H.—Another hard scrimmage with more attention to defensive work is the schedule today for the Dartmouth football squad. Whitney, Englehorn and Curtis will be back in the line up today.

For over an hour Coach Cavanaugh kept the varsity scrimmaging with the second team Tuesday afternoon, and the work of the first eleven was so poor on the defensive that the men were kept working until dark. Several times the second eleven was given the ball on its 70-yard line, and it was brought over the goal line every time.

This is the one great trouble with the team at present, its weakness on defense. No team which the Green has met so far this season has been able to keep possession of the ball long enough to give the team much of any defensive work, and Coach Cavanaugh attributes this as a reason for the eleven's loose work in stopping the second team's advance.

Every day from now on will be devoted to scrimmages with the hope of strengthening the Green's defensive work.

YALE STADIUM WORK TO BEGIN

NEW HAVEN—Yale's new football stadium is to be started within a few weeks. At a meeting Tuesday it was decided to prepare the plans at once and make contracts for the construction. These plans will be complete within a fortnight. The next building to be erected after the stadium will be the clubhouse. The committee has spent \$150,000 on land and will spend for the stadium about \$300,000.

COMMERCE CHAMBER THANKED

Copies of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal thanking the Boston Chamber of Commerce for its hospitality and complimenting it on its success during the recent International Congress of Chambers of Commerce have been received by Mayor Fitzgerald.

RETURNS TO MINISTRY

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Rev. H. A. G. Abbe, who has been in the real estate business for several years, has decided to reenter the ministry, and accepted a call to become pastor of the Congregational church at Dublin, N. H.

Swarthmore from Blanking Pennsylvania

Another bad fault of the Red and Blue eleven is its slowness in getting started, not in the plays but in fighting spirit. In practically every game played so far this season Pennsylvania has not been as aggressive in the opening quarters as later in the game and this is something which must be overcome. It is a bad fault in several ways, but primarily in the fact that the opposing team gains confidence.

Dr. McKenzie has just completed the physical examination required by the university of every candidate for the eleven and the chief statistics follow:

Player and position	Age	Weight	Height
L. A. Young, L.	20	175	5 9 1/2
A. Journeay, L.	21	181	5 10 1/2
E. MacNaughton, L.	21	198	5 7 1/2
H. C. McCall, C.	21	168	5 7 1/2
T. A. Greene, R.	20	198	5 9 1/2
T. F. Dillon, R.	21	172	5 8 1/2
C. A. Hinde, L.H.B.	24	163	5 8
R. M. Marshall, C.	22	157	5 11-10
W. H. Harrington, R.H.B.	23	167	5 8
C. A. Hinde, L.H.B.	24	163	5 8
E. L. Mercer, C.	23	177	5 10-3-10
W. R. Chandler, C.	21	180	5 9-2-10
W. A. Craig, R.H.B.	20	162	5 10-7-10
A. R. Crane, R.	20	170	5 7-7-10
P. L. Koons, C.	18	158	5 3-5
R. B. Ferguson, C.	19	181	5 4 1/2
H. Sharpe, C.	23	152	5 4 1/2
W. Lewis, C.	21	193	5 10-4-5
W. H. Avery, C.	21	171	5 8-10
H. Crawford, C.	20	147	5 10
C. Wharton, C.	21	147	5 6-4-5

WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES FOR 1912

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Wilson, C.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Myers, C.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Herzog, 3b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Tesreau, p.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
McMullin, c.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Murray, 1b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Stahl, 1b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Doyle, 2b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Devore, 1b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Snodgrass, 1b.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Fletcher, ss.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Mathewson, p.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Recker, c.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Shaffer, ss.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Crandall, p.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Marquard, p.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Ames, p.	135	210	20	100	1	1	1	1	1	.400	38	3	1	.976
Totals	7	238	22	122	8	11	11	4	1	.275	192	83	14	.933

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Hall, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Engle, c.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Hooper, r.f.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Wood, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Speaker, c.f.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Yerkes, 2b.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Stahl, 1b.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Lewis, 1b.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Cady, c.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Gardner, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Wagner, ss.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Curran, c.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Collins, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Bedient, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
O'Brien, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Hall, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Henrikson, p.	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	1	0	0	.750
Totals	7	238	22	122	8	11	11	4	1	.275	192	83	14	.933

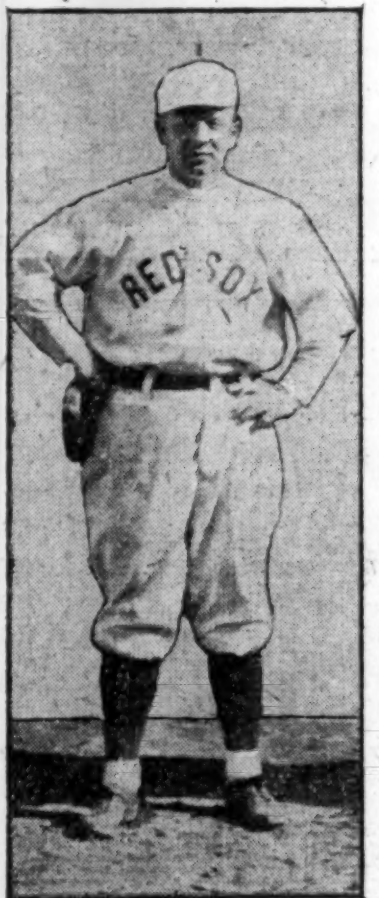
RECORDS OF THE PITCHERS

	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	R.R.	H.P.	S.O.	W.P.	B.	R.	B.H.
Wood	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	10	24
Bedient	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	5
Collins	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	6	10
Hall	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	6	10
O'Brien	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	6	10
Marquard	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	14
Mathewson	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	19
Tesreau	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	19
Crandall	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	3
Ames	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	3

NEW YORK NATIONALS

	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	R.R.	H.P.	S.O.	W.P.	B.	R.	B.H.
Marquard	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	14
Mathewson	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	19
Tesreau	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	19
Crandall	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	3
Ames	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	3

Fast Utility Man Who Has Been Used to Run Bases in Big World's Series Games



(Copyrighted by Glines, Boston)
OLAF HENRIKSEN
Boston American league club

BASEBALL PICKUPS

It was the longest game of the series. Also the poorest played.

It was the first time either team had scored double figures.

The high wind made it extremely hard for the outfielders to judge fly balls.

The hitting of Myers and Doyle was perfect and figured largely in the scoring.

There was more complaining over balls and strikes than in any of the other games.

Hall showed up strongly at the bat, getting three safe hits and a base on balls.

It is the first time since 1903 that eight games have been played in a world's series.

Gardner's home run was the first of the series and was quickly followed by one by Doyle.

The old saying that the third time never fails was true in Tesreau's case, but not in Wood's.

Mathewson was kept warming up during the entire game, but Tesreau managed to hold his own.

That double steal in the first inning by Devore and Doyle was made so easily that it looked ridiculous.

Myers was taken out after New York had secured a big lead. The famous catcher well deserved the rest.

New York had a group of supporters in the grandstand and they made themselves heard from the start.

Tesreau was in the hole almost every inning, but managed to get out most of the time without being scored on.

Hooper made a fine catch of Devore's fly in the third inning. Had it got away at least two runs would have come in.

Devore gave a wonderful exhibition of ground covering. He caught many drives that looked good for extra bases.

Many of the spectators left the grounds before the game was over. It was the first time this has happened this year.

Yerkes appeared to forget himself when Fletcher stole home in the first inning. The Boston fielder didn't even attempt to throw to the plate to catch him.

Speaker's unassisted double play was on a short fly to center. Wilson being almost to third when Speaker tagged second. It was the first unassisted double play of the series.

Harvard semi-finals today

Semi-final matches are scheduled for today in the Harvard tennis singles tournament. J. J. Armstrong meeting Smith in the lower half of the bracket and Woods and Washburn playing in the upper half. Tuesday Capt. A. J. Lowrey of the varsity team was defeated by Armstrong, the newcomer from the Northwest, 6-0, 6-4. Armstrong came to Harvard this year from the University of Minnesota, where he won the northwestern championship title.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 7, Oakland 2.
Vernon 7, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 8, Portland 5.

PRINCETON MEN DO FINE WORK IN HARD SCRIMMAGE

Coaches Much Pleased With Varsity's Showing—Earle Waller Is the Afternoon's Star, Scoring Twice

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity football eleven held the most encouraging practise Tuesday that has been seen here this season. There was a hard hour and a half of scrimmaging. Four touchdowns were scored, one against the freshman team and three against the scrub. Earle Waller was the star of the afternoon's play, tallying twice himself and helping greatly in other two scores.

For 10 minutes at the opening of practise Logan Cunningham kept the regulars on the defense. Then the varsity were given the ball and the advance down the field began. Several fumbles marred the work, but Stewart Baker kept the team on the jump and showed excellent judgment in the choice of plays. The forward pass was scarcely tried, but Waller scored the first touchdown on a neat 15-yard throw from Andrews.

When the scrub supplanted Dowd's team the varsity hit their stride and secured three scores in short order. Waller got loose on the second team's 25-yard line and raced through the entire defense for a touchdown. De Witt was good for a second tally a few minutes later, and Streit, who took his place toward the close of the practise, was responsible for the final score.

The coaches expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the work of the team. Waller and Stewart Baker showed up particularly well. Both men are making strong bids for first string honors. Pendleton, Hobart Baker and F. Trenkman were rested again.

The fielding of the New York players was sensational at times and very poor at others. Doyle, Merkle and Devore were credited with errors, but they came at times when their team had a good lead and were due largely to carelessness.

Devore gave a great exhibition of outfield playing, getting some remarkable catches, and Fletcher played brilliantly.

The batting of Boston was not very heavy and as a rule came at a time when it did not count much. Gardner's home run was a hard drive, but there was no one on bases at the time.

The players did not field up to championship form and they ran bases with the poorest of judgment. Tesreau was in trouble almost every inning and yet the Boston players failed to take advantage of their opportunities. Hall was the star at the bat for his team, getting two singles and a double. The score:

	AB.	R.	H.	TR.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devore, r.f.	4	3	6	2	3	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	3	6	2	3	2	0
Snodgrass, c.f.	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Murray, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	1	2	2	10	0	1
Herzog, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0	2	0
Lewis, c.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tesreau, ss.	5	1	1	1	4	4	0
Fletcher, p.	4	0	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	40	11	16	20	27	16	4

Miss Anna Adair said when out here that Mrs. Barlow played the finest short game she had seen in this country; but though the Merion golfer's approaching

NEARLY ALL THE PAPERS FILED FOR PROGRESSIVES

New Party Nominees Appear in Greater Part of Senatorial Districts and Representation in the Lower Branch Is Well Distributed

Complete lists of independent candidates and candidates of the Progressive party, for whom nomination papers have been filed with the secretary of state, were made public today. The Progressive candidates were obliged to file papers according to the rules governing independents, because the Progressive party is not a legal party in the eyes of the law. If the Progressive candidate for Governor receives 3 per cent or more of the total vote cast for Governor, the Progressives will become a legal party and participate next year with the Republicans and Democrats in the regular state primaries.

It was pointed out at the secretary's office that not all those who filed papers as Progressives are members of the Progressive party. Any independent candidate is entitled to style himself a Progressive. Some of the appellations used by candidates are "Democratic Progressive," "Republican-Citizen," "Republican-Independent," "Independent Citizen," "Republican anti-Roosevelt," "Democratic-Citizen," etc.

Alfred Bolton of New Bedford is running for the House from the seventh Bristol district as an anti-vaccinist independent. This district comprises wards 4, 5 and 6 of New Bedford and elects three representatives.

Edward A. Ryan of Worcester filed papers as an independent candidate for the office of Worcester county treasurer.

Independent papers were filed by Ralph Davol as an independent candidate for the state Senate from the first Bristol district.

The candidates, excepting those for the Senate which were given out Tuesday, follow:

CONGRESSMAN

District 1, Samuel P. Blagden, Willamstown, Progressive; district 2, Thomas L. Higen, West Springfield, Progressive; district 3, Stephen M. Marshall, Clinton, Progressive; district 4, Burton W. Potter, Worcester, Progressive; district 5, William N. Osgood, Lowell, Progressive; district 6, Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill, Progressive; district 7, Lynn M. Ranger, Lynn, Progressive; district 8, Henry C. Long, Cambridge, Progressive; district 9, John Herbert, Somerville, Progressive; district 10, Daniel T. Callahan, Charlestown, Progressive; district 12, James B. Connolly, Boston, Progressive; district 13, George A. Fiel, Waltham, Progressive; district 14, Henry L. Kincade, Quincy, Progressive; district 15, Alvin G. Weeks, Fall River, Progressive; district 16, Thomas Thompson, New Bedford, Progressive.

COUNCILLORS

District 5, Charles P. Tindley, Beverly, Progressive; district 6, Harrie C. Hunter, Marlboro, Progressive; district 7, Sven E. Hanson, Worcester, Progressive; district 8, Arthur Stewart Anderson, Springfield, Progressive.

REPRESENTATIVES

First Barnstable, Isaac Small, Bourne, Progressive; second Barnstable, William Crowell, Amesbury, Progressive; third Barnstable, Charles F. Poor, Orleans, Progressive; first Bristol, Walter A. Briggs, Attleboro, Progressive; Joseph B. Gerould, North Attleboro, Progressive; John Devlin, North Attleboro, Democratic National Progressive; second Bristol, Hendrick, Gordon Webster, Mansfield, Progressive; third Bristol, James P. Lamont, Taunton, Democratic Independent; Ele J. Duclum, Taunton, Republican Progressive; fourth Bristol, Frank E. Wellman, Taunton, Progressive; fifth Bristol, John M. Vincent, Acushnet, Republican Independent; seventh Bristol, Alfred Bolton, New Bedford, anti-Vaccinist Independent; Clifton H. C. nish, New Bedford, Progressive; Samuel Javies, New Bedford, Progressive; eighth Bristol, Alfred Miles King, New Bedford, Progressive; William E. Smith, New Bedford, Progressive; Harry V. Weaver, New Bedford, Progressive; ninth Bristol, Samuel W. Ashton, Fall River, Progressive; tenth Bristol, Henry M. Clifford, Fall River, Progressive; first Duke, Alaric K. Swift, Tibbury, Progressive; first Essex, Benjamin F. Sargent, Amesbury, Progressive; second Essex, A. Franklin Priest, Haverhill, Progressive; third Essex, George Ward Cook, Haverhill, Independent, Citizen; Gilbert M. Miller, Haverhill, Progressive; Frederick W. Millay, Haverhill, Democratic, Citizen; fourth Essex, Desire H. Houle, Haverhill, Progressive; eighth Essex, Frank H. Carey, Lawrence, Progressive; ninth Essex, Ed. W. Boutwell, Andover, Progressive; tenth, M. C. Casey, North Andover, Democratic, Citizen; George P. Webster, Boxford, Progressive; twelfth Essex, Edwin L. R. Bliss, Lynn, Progressive; fourteenth Essex, William H. Hinson and Charles R. Stirling, Lynn, Progressive; fifteenth Essex, Isaac N. Halliday and Albert C. Day of Saugus, and John S. Welch of Lynn, Progressive; sixteenth Essex, Henry L. Blaney, independent, and Frank E. Conly, Marblehead, Progressive; eighteenth Essex, John C. Grover, Salem, Progressive; nineteenth Essex, Herman F. Curtis, Salem, Progressive; twentieth Essex, Henry E. Woodberry, Beverly, Republican-Citizen, and Frederick B. Browning, Beverly, Progressive; twenty-first Essex, Epes W. Haskell, Gloucester, Progressive; twenty-fourth Essex, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, Republican-Independent, and Frederick F. Byron, Ipswich, Democratic-Citizen, and James Damon, Ipswich, Progressive; twenty-sixth Essex, Albert C. Reed, Georgetown, Progressive; second Franklin, Joseph H. Houston, Greenfield, Progressive; third Franklin, Charles F. Clark, Sunderland, Republican

Independent; fourth Franklin, Charles H. Webster, Northfield, Progressive; first Hampden, John F. Hebard, Holland, Progressive; third Hampden, Gustaf N. Tegnell, Springfield, Progressive; fifth Hampden, George A. Murray, Springfield, Progressive; sixth Hampden, George E. Sanford, Springfield, Progressive; seventh Hampden, Ames W. Slate, Springfield, Progressive; tenth Hampden, George G. Reed, Holyoke, Progressive; eleventh Hampden, George Francis Reardon, Holyoke, Republican Citizens; third Hampshire, Walter D. Cowle, Amherst, Independent, and George H. Everson, South Hadley, Progressive; first Middlesex, William J. Donovan, Cambridge, Progressive; second Middlesex, Hugh J. McGinness, Lanus D. Evans and Albin M. Richards, Cambridge, Progressive; third Middlesex, Emile J. Greiner, Russell D. Crane and Philip M. Clark, Cambridge, Progressive; fourth Middlesex, Norman Marshall, Guy M. Wiaslow and Frederick W. Cole, Newton, Progressive; fifth Middlesex, Charles S. Hammond and L. Scott Roe, Waltham, Progressive; sixth Middlesex, Benjamin H. Hall, Natick, Progressive; seventh Middlesex, Mark F. Annis, Framingham, Progressive; eighth Middlesex, Albert C. Whittemore, Ashland, Progressive; tenth Middlesex, Charles M. Houghton, Hudson, Progressive; eleventh, Arthur L. Bumpus, Ayer, and James B. Tuttle, Acton, Progressive; twelfth Middlesex, Alfred N. Fessenden, Townsend, Progressive; thirteenth Middlesex, Edward B. Caiger, Concord, Progressive; fourteenth Middlesex, Cecil P. Dodge, Dracut, Progressive; eighteenth Middlesex, Patrick S. Peppard, Jr., Democratic-Progressive, and William R. Kennedy, Lowell, Progressive; twentieth Middlesex, Leon L. Dorr, Woburn, and Waldo L. Dean, Wilmington, Progressive; twenty-first Middlesex, Alonzo D. Moran and E. Horace Perley, Wakefield, Progressive; twenty-second Middlesex, Stephen W. Harvey, Melrose, Progressive; twenty-third Middlesex, Joseph T. Carr, Willis A. Fogg and William E. Davenport, Malden, Progressive, and Frank E. Simpson, Malden, Democratic Progressive; twenty-fourth Middlesex, Christopher D. Thore and Fred A. Beals, Everett, Progressive, and Fred W. Emerson, Everett, Independent Citizen; twenty-fifth Middlesex, Walter A. Ladd, Leonard B. Chandler and Wilbur S. Clarke, Somerville, Progressive; twenty-sixth Middlesex, French O. J. Tarbox and Frank J. Eigabroadt, Somerville, Progressive; twenty-seventh Middlesex, James J. Fitzgerald, Winchester, Progressive; twenty-ninth Middlesex, Samuel Knowles, Lexington, Progressive; thirtieth Middlesex, Edward C. Lockhart, Belmont, Progressive, and Joseph H. McNally, Watertown, Democratic Progressive; thirty-first Middlesex, Ira B. Forbes, Stoneham, Republican anti-Roosevelt; first Norfolk, John A. Tilton, Needham, Progressive; second Norfolk, David F. Atherton and George E. Hills, Brookline, Progressive; third Norfolk, Clarence J. Wing, Boston, Progressive; fourth Norfolk, Jacob A. Turner, Milton, Progressive; fifth Norfolk, James P. Roberts, Quincy, Progressive; sixth Norfolk, John Evans, Quincy, Progressive; seventh Norfolk, James L. Lincoln, Weymouth, Democratic Citizens; eighth Norfolk, Richard H. MacDonald, Holbrook, Progressive; ninth Norfolk, Ezra W. Reid, Sharon, Progressive; tenth Norfolk, Waldo H. Bigelow, Norwood, Progressive; twelfth Norfolk, Will S. Johnson, Franklin, Progressive; first Plymouth, Frederick A. Bartlett, Plymouth, Independent, and Edward A. Burnett, Plymouth, Progressive; fourth Plymouth, John W. Rice, Rockland, Progressive; fifth Plymouth, Windsor H. Wyman, Abington, Progressive; sixth Plymouth, Eugene G. Stevens, Wareham, Progressive; eighth Plymouth, Cleveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater, Progressive; ninth Plymouth, Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton, Progressive; tenth Plymouth, Alvin P. Flanders and Francis J. Ward, Brockton, Progressive; eleventh Plymouth, Albert P. Baxendale, Brockton, Progressive; first Suffolk, Louis A. Whitehouse, Theodore L. Sorenson and William A. Moores, Boston, Progressive, and Thomas A. Niland, Boston, Independent; second Suffolk, John J. Quigley, Boston, Progressive; third Suffolk, Frederick Magrath, Boston, Progressive; fourth Suffolk, Daniel P. Carney, John J. Doherty and John P. Doris, Boston, Progressive; sixth Suffolk, Chester S. Carter and Thomas Brown, Boston, Republican Citizen, and Michael De Cicco, Boston, Democratic Citizen; tenth Suffolk, Stephen P. Cushman and Edward C. Barringer, Boston, Progressive; eleventh Suffolk, C. Stewart Forbes and Charles H. Moore, Boston, Progressive; fifteenth Suffolk, Walter W. Reagan, Boston, Progressive; sixteenth Suffolk, John D. McGivern, Boston, Democratic Citizen and Frank H. Cook and Joseph A. Letourneau, Boston, Progressive; twentieth Suffolk, Benjamin W. Putnam, Robert Hamilton and John R. Bartlett, Boston, Progressive; twenty-first Suffolk, Eugene J. O'Connor, Jr., and Albert Hurwitz, Boston, Progressive; twenty-second Suffolk, Burton L. Thomas, Boston, Progressive; twenty-fourth Suffolk, Harold R. Perry, Samuel H. Mildram and John H. Burns, Boston, Progressive; twenty-fifth Suffolk, Charles Gane and Howard E. Senter, Boston, Progressive; twenty-sixth Suffolk, George L. Hutchinson, Chelsea, Progressive; twenty-seventh Suffolk, Alfred Tewksbury, Winthrop, and Clarence E. Glisbee, Revere, Progressive; first Worcester, Oscar T. Brooks, Athol, Progressive, and George W. Clark, Athol, Democratic Progressive; third Worcester, Edward J. Crawford,

BAY STATE NEWS

DORCHESTER

The Acacia Club will give an entertainment at Whiton hall Saturday evening.

NEWTON

The Rev. Charles W. Wendte will speak at the first fall meeting of the Unitarian Club this evening in the Channing Unitarian church, Newton.

BRIDGEWATER

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Benson entertained the members of the Young People's League of the New Jerusalem church at their home last evening. A business meeting was held.

EVERETT

Abbie T. Usher tent, D. of V., will hold a sale in Grand Army hall Friday. Carl P. Anderson of Oliver street, has on exhibition a squash weighing 57 pounds, raised in his garden this year.

STONEHAM

The Middlesex Club will present the drama, "The Penalty of Pride," by local talent, in the armory hall Friday evening. The players will be Lester Tarrbett, Miss Bertha G. Walker, George Blodgett and Dwight Dewhurst.

BROOKLINE

To permit the construction of a sidewalk on Franklin street, the superintendent of streets has been directed to make necessary changes in the property of Frank Mealey.

MALDEN

The vocational classes of the manual training department of the high school made a trip through the General Electric Company's plant at Lynn yesterday afternoon.

MILTON

The Milton Educational Club has announced the first concert of the season Nov. 8, by the Kneisel quartet and Ernest Perabo.

The Milton Woman's Club is planning to open a girls' club this year, to be known as the junior department.

WATERTOWN

Treasurer Harry W. Brigham has been authorized by the selectmen to borrow \$25,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Isaac B. Patten Woman's Relief Corps has begun a two days' fair in the town hall for the benefit of post 81, G. A. R. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, followed by an entertainment.

ROXBURY

William U. Swan will give a talk on "How the news is gathered," at a meeting of the Rosindale Community Club soon.

The Christian Endeavor societies of the West Roxbury district will conduct their first fall rallies this evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The reports and discussion of the summer school were held last evening at the first meeting of the Locke School Association in the school hall by Miss Effie M. Carter, principal, and Roy A. Kane.

Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, wife of the sculptor and president of the Arlington Woman's Club, will speak Friday afternoon at the Kosmos Club in Wakefield.

ARLINGTON

As soon as the Arlington Business Men's Association's new grandstand on the Spy pond athletic field is completed the veterans of the Francis Gould post 30, G. A. R., will present a flag to be flown from the flagstaff.

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to 14 persons for erecting dwellings and making alterations.

READING

At tonight's meeting, Priscilla chapter, O. E. S., will receive official visits from Mrs. Nellie B. Wilkins, deputy grand matron, and Mrs. Lottie C. Davis, deputy grand marshal, and there will be a harvest supper at 6:30 o'clock.

North Reading Grange will work the second and third degrees at tonight's meeting.

MEDFORD

At the annual meeting of the federated churches of this city last evening these officers were elected: President, the Rev. W. E. Vandermark; vice-president, C. E. Miller; secretary, Hon. Clifford M. Brewer; treasurer, H. P. Van de Bogert.

The city forester has been placed in charge of employees of the telephone and electric companies for the purpose of trimming city trees through which the wires pass.

Oakham, Progressive; eighth Worcester, Edwin A. Howe, Grafton, Republican Citizen; tenth Worcester, William H. Falby, Boylston, Progressive; eleventh Worcester, Frank E. Kinsman, Leominster, and Arthur Pierce, Fitchburg, Progressive; Henry Cook, Leominster, Citizen Independent, John C. Hull, Leominster, Independent, and John Kivlan, Leominster, Progressive; twelfth Worcester, Benjamin H. Perkins, Fitchburg, Progressive; thirteenth Worcester, William C. McDonald, Worcester, Progressive; fourteenth Worcester, John W. Litchfield, Worcester, Progressive; sixteenth Worcester, Adolph S. Schutz, Worcester, Progressive; eighteenth Worcester, Earle D. Whitworth, Worcester, Progressive; nineteenth Worcester, Freeman W. Saltus, Worcester, Democratic Independent, and George A. Slocomb, Worcester, Progressive; twentieth Worcester, William C. Barnard, Worcester, Progressive; twenty-first Worcester, Louis N. Ware, Worcester, Progressive; twenty-second Worcester, Charles Nutt, Worcester, Progressive.

COMPULSORY LAW FOR PART-TIME STUDYING TO BE CONSIDERED

Important issues now being formulated by educators and social workers are expected to be acted upon by the Massachusetts Legislature early in the approaching year. Chief among these is the further education of children of 14 to 16 years, and alien illiterates of over 16 who have left the regular day school and are earning wages.

The initiative was taken by the Legislature two years ago when it authorized the Massachusetts board of education, David Snedden, commissioner, to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of part-time education. A year ago the board engaged the services of Michael W. Murray, assistant superintendent of schools in Newton, to take charge of the work.

Mr. Murray has studied certain industries carefully and his findings will be used by the board as the basis of report to the Legislature to be made in January. Among other things Mr. Murray has found that in several of the industries of the state a certain amount of part-time education is feasible, and that many of the manufacturers themselves would welcome some definite plan whereby vocational efficiency can be developed. The board may be expected, therefore, to recommend action in that direction.

The Massachusetts child labor commission has been carrying on a similar investigation of its own in order to supplement and support the recommendations of the state board of education, should that seem necessary. The secretary, Richard K. Conant, says that there is a special need for such education among young people from other countries. The educational requirements are slight—merely an ability to read and write simple English sentences.

Mr. Conant says that in making the investigations it is frequently necessary to call an interpreter before communication can be had with these people. The findings bring out strongly a need for part-time instruction for them.

In Germany, part-time schools are compulsory, and Ohio, through the efforts of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, when superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, passed a law two years ago empowering a community to oblige employers to send employees of 14 to 16 years to part-time school during business hours not to exceed eight hours of every week. It was the harmonious working out of this law under Dr. Dyer's direction through which the enthusiastic support and cooperation of employers was secured that was the strong factor leading to the latter's call to Boston by the Boston school committee and his enthusiastic endorsement by Mayor Fitzgerald. The mayor and Dr. Dyer have recently held an informal consultation on the subject and it is understood that the school committee will aid them in whatever course they deem wise to pursue.

While the continuation schools in Boston have met with decided success from the start, schools and employers working together in growing appreciation and cooperation, not all employers have risen above a question of their own profits, or see the wisdom of excusing employees without loss of pay during working hours, which makes a compulsory law subject for consideration.

The director of evening and continuation schools, W. Stanwood Field, evening school masters and instructors, affirm that after a hard day's work in factory, shop, office or store a pupil is not at his best for hard study, and that to do himself justice he should be allowed a few hours every week from his work for purposes of study. The results of the continuation school classes thus far have borne out the statement that this instruction has resulted to the advantage of the employer as well as the employee. The difficulty is in getting all employers to favor it. In some instances employers have been not merely unconvinced of the benefits of the school, but unwilling to consider them. To meet such conditions the necessity of a law is most urgently felt by educators and is conceded and favored by progressive employers.

In speaking of such a measure, Joseph Lee, a member of the school committee, said that its greatest benefit in his opinion was that it kept hold of the child of 14 to 16 years who had entered an occupation that led to no advancement, and held him to higher ideals by some wise authority. It did this at but a minimum of expense to the city and of time to the employer, he said, and could retain the interest and ambition of the child and lead him to greater success and higher purpose than he would otherwise attain.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that before a bill for submission to the Legislature is drafted a thorough study will be made of various laws relating to the subject now enforced in different communities. He says also that the various business organizations in Boston and the state in general, among the membership of which are employers who would be affected by such a law as proposed, will be asked to express their opinions on such a law. They will be given every consideration and the fullest cooperation urged. Joseph J. Corbett, city corporation counsel, will be asked by the mayor, the latter says, to draft the bill when the time for it comes.

FIRM'S NAME IS UPHOLD

Patrick Magrane of Lynn may use the word "Houston" as a part of the corporate or firm name, "Magrane-Houston Company," in conducting business at Washington street and Temple place, the supreme court decided yesterday.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street Temple Place Tremont Street

Dorothy Dodd

SHOES

\$3.50 to \$5.00



Dorothy Dodd Shoes are made by specialists in women's footwear, who manufacture nothing else. Their factory works only on shoes for the fair sex.

Making women's shoes is an art distinct from the making of men's shoes—a finer art—a more difficult one.

But the Dorothy Dodd manufacturers make that art their sole specialty and they have succeeded this year in giving more marvelous values than ever.

Exclusive Agency

Shepard Norwell Company

\$150 FELLOWSHIP PLAN OF BOSTON MUSIC SCHOOL

At a conference held last evening at the Tulleries by representatives of the Boston music school settlement and of Harvard, Radcliffe, Tufts, Wellesley and Boston University, it was voted to establish a Boston music school settlement fellowship of \$150 a year, open to graduates of the institutions represented. The holder of the fellowship will be required to devote three hours a week to social service during one college year, and will be directed in this by the music settlement.

Applicants for the fellowship must send in to the settlement recommendations from the music department of the college to which they belong. They must also submit not later than May 1 an essay of not more than 3000 words on the possibilities of music in settlement work. Announcement of the winner of the fellowship will be made in June.

Daniel Bloomfield, associate director of the settlement, will act as chairman of the advisory committee that will pass upon applications. Others on the committee are: Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, W. J. Baltzell, Prof. Clarence G. Hamilton, Prof. Walter R. Spalding and Prof. John Marshall.

NIXON WATERMAN STIRS PUPILS TO ATTAIN SUCCESS

Nixon Waterman, poet and essayist, addressed the pupils of the High School of Commerce today. The most appreciated parts of the address were the original poems from his own volumes. The speaker impressed the pupils with the importance of cultivating insight and foresight rather than hindsight, as a means of achieving success. The speaker set forth the necessity which is put upon every one to be something and somebody in his home, his immediate neighborhood and in the world. A humble position splendidly filled counts for more than a splendid position indifferently appreciated.

DAM CLEARED TO RECLAIM LANDS

HAMMOND, Ind.—Twenty-six rounds of dynamite, divided into five charges, fired by Chief Martin and a number of men on the Gary police force, recently blew up the Tolleston Club dam on the Little Calumet river.

Millions of gallons of water, spread over thousands of acres of land, moved westward through the Little Calumet channel.

The breaking of the dam will drain thousands of acres of land. It will remove the artificial overflow that the old Tolleston Gun Club has maintained in this territory for years.

RALLIES IN TWO CITIES PLANNED

Haverhill and Newburyport are to be the chief scenes of the Democratic campaign tonight. George Gordon Battle of New York is slated to head the speakers at both rallies. Other speakers announced for the two meetings are:

Haverhill—Thomas H. Dowd of Boston, George A. Schofield of Ipswich, John H. Donovan of Peabody, Maurice Casey of North Andover, James H. Fitzgerald of Haverhill, Fred O. Spaulding of Lawrence, Charles N. Perley of Newburyport, and Arthur Bogue of Lynn.

Newburyport—Thomas H. Dowd of Boston, Frank J. Donahue, candidate for secretary of state; Frank C. Richardson of Essex, George L. Whittemore of Newburyport, Edward J. Carney of Salem, Fred O. Spaulding of Lawrence, Charles N. Perley of Newburyport, candidate for county treasurer, and Arthur Bogue of Lynn.

PORK PACKING PLANT BURNS

PASSAIC, N. J.—The pork packing plant of the Henry-Muhs Company here was destroyed by fire today with a loss of \$200,000.

WIN POSITIONS ON SCHOOL PAPER

Results of the competition for positions on the board of the "Sagamore," the Brookline high school paper, have been announced as follows: Miss Dorothy Conklin '13, literary editor; Miss Margaret Tuttle '14, news editor; Robert Young '13, news editor; Arvin Cass '13, athletic editor; William O'Brien '13, assistant athletic editor; Lyman Lehrburger '14, bubbles editor; Miss Hilda Narrett '13, alumni editor; Miss Ruth Damon '13, exchange editor. Other members of the board are: Miss Helen Gohl '14, Hoyt Sherman '14, Miss Tsuya Matsuki '15, Richard Salinger '15, Miss Mildred Price '16 and Charles Dow '16.

TO SHOW FOLK DANCES

Mrs. James J. Storow will be a guest of the Rosindale Community Club at its rooms in Fairview hall on Friday afternoon, when she will give a demonstration of folk dancing. She is an enthusiast over this beautiful form of recreation. Mrs. Storow will have her own accompanist, a skilful player of national dances, as well as several of her pupils to the "Dublin Jig" and other graceful national dances.

This Store

Shows More Beautiful Furs Than Any Other Boston Store

Being the largest retailers of furs in Boston, our stock is necessarily a much larger and more comprehensive one than can be found elsewhere, and includes the very best grades of all the different kinds of furs that fashion favors this season.

Our Service Guarantee

Every piece of fur bought here—no matter what the price may be—carries our guarantee of satisfactory service to the purchaser.

Our Price Guarantee

We guarantee our prices on furs to be as low or lower than those of any other store in New England.

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW OFFICERS OF N. E. TELEPHONE CO.

PHILIP L. SPALDING
PresidentEDWARD K. HALL
Vice-presidentCAMBRIDGE MAN IS
NEW PRESIDENT OF
N. E. TELEPHONE CO.

Philip L. Spalding, a native of Cambridge, second vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, is the new president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as a result of the resignation Tuesday of Jasper N. Keller, which was accepted by the board of directors of the company with hearty assurance of appreciation for his services.

Mr. Keller will not entirely sever his connection with the New England Company, however. At the request of the directors he has agreed to serve in an advisory capacity and to remain on the board of directors.

Edward K. Hall, one of the attorneys of the company, was elected a vice-president, for such duties as he may be assigned by the president, and John Balch, formerly treasurer of the Western Telephone Company, was elected assistant treasurer.

Mr. Keller came to the New England company in 1884 as general manager, after a successful experience in telephony in the far West and in Texas. At that time the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company had about 16,000 telephones; today it and its controlled companies total 450,000 telephones.

Mr. Spalding is the son of the Rev. James F. Spalding, for many years rector of Christ church. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892, where he pitched on his class nine, and then spent two years in the Harvard graduate school. In July, 1894, he entered the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph company in the mechanical department and in the early part of the following year went to work for the Bell Telephone Company at Philadelphia.

ESSEX CHURCHMEN
IN FALL SESSION

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex North Association of Congregational Churches is holding its fall session with the Tabernacle Society in this city this afternoon and evening. The Rev. Melville A. Shaffer of Danvers is the moderator and the Rev. Thomas G. Langdale of Salem the scribe.

In a missionary hour this afternoon A. J. Shurtle and Frederick J. Libby will speak. The Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester and Harold C. Childs will speak on "The Sunday School Outlook."

In the evening Herbert L. Rand, principal of the practice school in this city, and the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root will speak on men and men's club work.

MAYORS TO VISIT
PRESIDENT TAFT

Mayors of 12 cities in this state, including Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston and Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, have accepted invitations to be the guests of President Taft at Parramatta, the summer White House at Beverly, on Monday afternoon. The mayors will come from the cities where the President has been entertained.

HOLDING 100TH MEETING

At the North Congregational church, Cambridge, this afternoon and evening, the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches is holding its one hundredth meeting. Speakers to the theme: "Demands of the Church on the Modern World," are the Rev. Dr. Forrest of Lexington, the Rev. Charles L. Norris of Somerville, the Rev. Howard L. Probert of Revere and Jonathan T. Lincoln of Fall River.

WILL PROVIDE CHURCH ORGAN

Under the terms of the will of Mrs. Ellen M. Sweetzer of Stoneham, filed on Tuesday in the probate court at East Cambridge, a bequest of \$2000 is made to the First Parish and Congregational Society of Stoneham, to be expended for an organ for that church. She also makes a bequest of \$500 to the Rev. W. J. Bate of Concord.

MISS BURROWS TELLS
HOW WILL WAS SIGNED

Judge George of the probate court today resumed the hearing in the contest over the will of Charles H. Pratt, a lawyer, who left his estate, appraised at nearly \$700,000, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The contest is being waged by 15 cousins.

Sherman L. Whipple further cross-examined Miss Mary F. Burrows, a Christian Science nurse who attended the testator.

Miss Burrows said Mr. Pratt signed the will March 23 and that day had his safe deposit box brought to his suite in the Hotel Beaconsfield. He distributed some of his jewelry at the time. This was before he signed the will.

Witness said Mr. Pratt signed in the proper place later, when all three witnesses were present.

NEXT SCOTTISH
RITE MEETING TO
BE IN SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON—The next international conference of the high officials of the supreme councils of Scottish Rite Masons of the world will be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1917. The Washington conference, the second of its kind, was closed on Saturday, but without any announcement, formal or informal, regarding the nature of the deliberations or the conclusions reached. It is understood, however, that considerable progress was made in the direction of bringing the several supreme councils into closer fellowship, and that hope is entertained that ultimately there will be a complete harmony of all Scottish Rite law.

At some time in the future, perhaps in a couple months, there will be issued a circular to the Scottish Rite craft by James D. Richardson of Tennessee, sovereign grand commander of the southern jurisdiction, who was also the president of the Washington conference. That circular will contain as much news regarding the recent conference as it is deemed advisable to make public.

The only supreme councils of importance in the world not represented at the Washington conference were those of England, Scotland and Ireland, which were also unrepresented at the Brussels conference of 1907.

BOSTON WOMEN
OPEN CLUBHOUSE

With a large number of its members present, the Boston Women's Club officially opened its new clubhouse at 144 Bowdoin street last evening with an informal ceremony, there being no guests invited. The members assembled on the lower floor and then marched to the assembly room above which was not illuminated save for the light emitted by the fire on the hearth. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Mary H. Moran, the president, and others.

MAYOR QUERIES
ON LAND RENTS

Mayor Fitzgerald today sent a letter to the transit commission asking it to explain its attitude on the question of the payment of rentals for the use of land taken by the commission on Canal street, about 15 years ago, for subway purposes. According to the mayor, the city has legal claim for remuneration to the extent of more than \$200,000.

CHELSEA POLICE REFUSE TEST

Claiming that insufficient notice was given for which to prepare for the examination to be held tomorrow morning at the State House, members of the Chelsea police force have refused to enter the competition for the position of sergeant. Hiram V. Tuttle, senior officer of the force and a veteran of the civil war will be eligible at 65 per cent. Frank A. McCarthy, one of the latest regular patrolmen, recently passed a non-competitive examination for the position with an average of 97.3.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President out of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs in Greensboro, N. C.
REPUBLICAN—President Taft at Worcester, Mass., for antiquarian society celebration.
DEMOCRATIC—Gov. Woodrow Wilson at Princeton, N. J.
PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. Chafin visits New Brunswick and other New Jersey cities.

GOVERNOR WILSON
CANCELS HIS DATES
AFTER THIS WEEK

NEW YORK—Confirmation of the report that all of Governor Wilson's future dates, with the exception of those planned for the trip he is now engaged in, will be cancelled because of the assault on Colonel Roosevelt, was obtained at Democratic national headquarters today.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson will leave late tonight for a short campaign trip in Delaware, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. The Governor announced Tuesday night that he would cancel all speaking engagements with the exception of those arranged for Thursday and Friday until Colonel Roosevelt is able to take an active part in the campaign.

Governor Wilson spent a busy day at Trenton Tuesday attending to state business.

EUGENE V. DEBS IN SOUTH
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, is expected to speak here today before leaving for Pennsylvania, where he will fill one engagement and then go to Washington for an address on Friday.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON IN OHIO
CANTON, O.—Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, candidate for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket, spoke here Tuesday night. He urged Progressives to redouble their efforts because of the absence of Colonel Roosevelt from the campaign.

RANCH WOMAN FUNDS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

KINGSVILLE, Tex.—Mrs. Henrietta M. King, a ranch woman, who owns a small tract of 1,280,000 acres of land in the lower Gulf coast region of Texas, is the patroness of a new educational institution, called the Texas-Mexican Industrial Institute, and its special purpose is to provide an industrial education for needy Mexican boys and girls of the Rio Grande border region of Texas. Mrs. King donated a tract of 700 acres of land for the school site and also contributed largely to the building fund.

The Rev. J. W. Skinner is president of this new industrial school. Its first session opened Oct. 1, with more applications than capacity. It is expected that the education of the children will in the course of a few years greatly improve this class of Texas citizenship. They will be taught various trades, and every boy is required to put in a certain amount of time at work upon the farm which is run in connection with the institution to make the school practically self-supporting.

BOARD TO SECURE LAND

TRENTON, N. J.—Commissioners to condemn land on both sides of Fair street, needed for the city plan of developing the river front and establishing docks, were appointed by Justice Trenchard in the supreme court recently. This is the first action to be taken by the city to acquire land for dock purposes.

GLASS COMPANIES COMBINE

VINELAND, N. J.—The Kimble Glass Company, makers of glass vials, has consolidated with the Victor Durand glass works, makers of glass tubing. It is said the Durand works received from the Kimble Company about \$200,000.

MOOSE JAW Y. M. C. A. ADDS 500
TO MEMBERSHIP WITHIN A WEEK

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—The members of the Moose Jaw Y. M. C. A. have just finished a campaign for membership. When the campaign was started on a Tuesday morning 509 names were on the membership rolls. The last name handed in on Saturday night brought the number to 1007. The population of the city is not accurately known, because of the rapid growth since the census of 1911, but it is generally thought to be about 25,000. This gives the Y. M. C. A. one member from every 25 persons. When E. J. Chegwain, the secretary, announced the campaign he set the goal at 1000, and late Saturday evening it looked as though the score would fall short. Of this mark, but at 11 o'clock A. J. Polson brought in 57 names, raising the total from 950 to over the desired 1000, and establishing himself as the best individual point winner by a margin of four memberships. Mr. Polson's total was 88.

Enthusiasm for the organization has characterized the work of the members of the Moose Jaw Y. M. C. A. from its foundation. The local branch was started about seven years ago, and work was commenced on the present building. When only the basement was completed, lack of financial support induced the postponement of construction. A few of

MR. HALE URGES
SENATOR CAUCUS

Matthew Hale, state chairman of the Progressive party, in letters sent to Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, asked that the Democratic and Republican organizations join the Progressives in holding a senatorial primary in this state, to choose a successor to W. Murray Crane, whose term expires this year.

Chairman Hale asked the chairmen to state their reasons for not cooperating, if they have any.

LEADERS TO DEBATE

Leading speakers from the state headquarters of all three parties are to be heard from the same platform Friday evening at Melrose city hall, when the Melrose Deliberative Assembly holds its annual meeting. Joseph Walker probably will represent the Republican party, Charles S. Bird will represent the Progressives and Thomas P. Riley is expected to speak on behalf of the Democratic party.

CHARLES S. BIRD IN ADAMS

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, toured Adams and North Adams late Tuesday. At a rally in Odd Fellows' Hall, in the evening, he spoke to an audience of about 500 persons. Samuel P. Blagden of Williamstown, Progressive candidate for Congress, presided at this rally.

SENATOR LODGE A SPEAKER

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Senator Lodge and Louis A. Frothingham were the chief speakers at a Republican rally held at the city hall here Tuesday night.

WOMAN APPEARS
TO CLAIM BEQUEST

Mabel E. Allen, who was declared to have legally passed away by three courts, testified before Judge Grant of the probate court yesterday at a hearing on her petition to have vacated a decree of that court made in 1907, adjudicating her to have legally passed away because she had not been seen or heard from in 14 years. The judge reserved his decision.

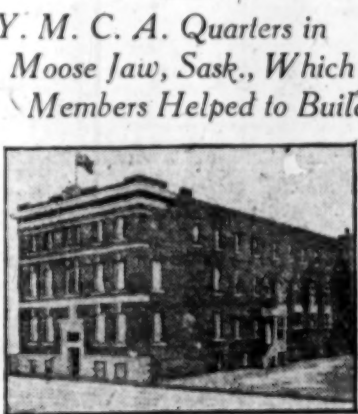
Owing to that decree, a legacy of \$1665 left by Jonathan Merry to Miss Allen was ordered distributed to her five cousins. George R. Blinn, who had charge of the fund, carried the case to the supreme court of this state and the United States supreme court in order to have the issue determined finally before he paid out the money. The fund is now more than \$2000 and is in the Suffolk Savings Bank. A newspaper clipping, reporting the proceedings in the case before the United States supreme court, gave Miss Allen her first knowledge of the case.

SCHOOL SITE MAY
GO TO LEGISLATURE

Mayor Fitzgerald said today he was not decided what should be done regarding the building of the High School of Commerce which has been delayed on account of the decision of the supreme court, but he says he expects the subject to go before the Legislature where the necessary legislation will be passed.

ROWING CLUB ENLARGES

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of additions to the San Diego Rowing Club building, which will more than double the organization's quarters on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's wharf at the foot of Fifth street. The new work will cost about \$3000.

Y. M. C. A. Quarters in
Moose Jaw, Sask., Which
Members Helped to Build

the members, most of whom were at that time employees of the Canadian Pacific railroad, contributed a few dollars each for lumber, and with their own hands built in spare hours a roof over the abandoned basement. In the same way later furnished it and built a fireplace. Some of those early members are today directors of the now flourishing organization, and the same love for the association which manifested itself so early shows in all their actions. They hope to make their association the best in Canada in every way.

A Jewel-like Display of
Dress Trimmings

These beautiful Trimmings were selected in Paris by our own buyer in anticipation of a season of elaborate garnishment of women's costumes.

This promise fulfilled, finds us prepared to meet the most exacting demand for the scintillating rhinestone, crystal, and opalescent effects and the softer pearl trimmings, separately, or in combination, which rule the ornamentation of evening gowns and wraps.

Our Dress Trimmings, conveniently located on the first floor of the Main Store, where generous displays of all that is new and exclusive in Dress Trimmings are every-day matters, the consensus of opinion among New Englanders is that this is a section where a selection can be made without fail and that if it cannot be made at this store, it is almost useless to look elsewhere.

Included in the new importations are all the handsome beaded effects on white in evening shades; also the Oriental colorings on black for afternoon and the darker evening gowns. 1.00 to 15.00 a yard. Crystal trimmings from 10 cents to 7.00 a yard.

Rhinestone trimmings; 75 cents to 9.00 a yard.

Rhinestone and opalescent trimmings, 75 cents to 13.00 a yard.

Pearl trimmings, 38 cents to 10.50 a yard.

Ornaments and tassels to match, 25 cents to 3.00 each.

Youthful rosebud trimmings in pastel combinations, solid colors, black, white, gold and silver, 75 cents to 4.50 a yard. Single roses and clusters to match.

Rich metal edges, bands, flounces and allover, to match, in gold, silver, antique and steel, 20 cents to 15.00 a yard.

For trimming plushes, velvets, satins and handsome cloth suits the preference is for jets, black silk embroideries and heavy braid trimmings, which we are showing in quality, variety, and at prices to defy competition.

Garnitures, bodices, ornaments and tassels in all these effects.

Dress Trimmings—Main Store, Street Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

PILOTS OF BOSTON NO
LONGER RELY ON SAIL

After trying out the use of auxiliary power in the pilot boat Liberty for nearly a year, during which time it has proved a success, the Boston pilots have installed engines in the Louise, another pilot boat and she is expected to go into service outside Boston lightship early next week.

Many times when incoming foreign steamers heave into sight, the conditions are unfavorable and make it impossible for the pilot who uses a sail boat to get on board. The captain of the steamer may be unfamiliar with the harbor and the steamer lays to until the schooner can approach near enough for the pilot to board the vessel. The installation of engines in the schooner proves to be of great advantage. Even in a calm the schooner is not delayed in approaching the inbound craft, and the pilot is immediately put on board. The experiment is said to have facilitated the work to a great extent.

Twin screws have been installed on board the Louise. The finishing details will be added this week, and she will sail shortly for the cruising ground in Boston bay.

The Boston pilots, formerly operating five schooners to care for the work, will hereafter have only three. The Adams has already been sold to East Boston parties, and the Verona is now on the market for disposal. The Liberty and the Louise, both equipped with power, and the America, still operated by sail, will be able to care for the work, according to the local pilots.

It is possible that the America will eventually be equipped with auxiliary power like her sister craft.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

SEVERELY CONSERVATIVE

"You say Cholly is very conservative?" "Very. Never turns his trousers up more than six inches, no matter what the ultra fellows are doing."—Washington Herald.

LEST WE FORGET

"Why do you wish to have cows put in our zoological garden?" "I happened to be out on a farm when some children from the city arrived there, and the things they said when they saw cows for the first time convinced me that it might be well to have our future citizens informed concerning cows as well as concerning lions, Chinese pheasants and kangaroos."—Chicago Record-Herald.

WAGNER MIGHT HAVE DIFFERED

"How does your piano work since you had it retuned?" "I find it much better for Chopin and Beethoven, but I can't get the Wagner effects on it as I used to."—Fun.

ACQUAINTANCE DOES COUNT

"Why do you like football so much better than your studies?" they asked the college man. "Perhaps it's because I'm so much better acquainted with football," he replied.—Fun.

GLORY LACKING

He feels he's lived a wasted life. And this thought greatly wearies. His city's never known the strife Of baseball big world series. —Detroit Free Press.

RADICAL MEASURE

Post—Why did you dismiss your glorious cook? "Parker—it was the only way to get our guests to go home."—Lippincott's.

LITTLE SPICE IN THEM

About the most uninteresting thing to

listen to that we know of is the minutes of the previous meeting.—Detroit Free Press.

TALKERS ARE WORKING
Ned Sykes says the arguments down at the corner grocery this campaign aren't half so interesting as they used to be, since most of the best arguers are employed in factories that are running nights.—Detroit Free Press.

HE'S A FREE LANCE

"How independent Brown seems. He does exactly as he pleases." "Yes. His downtown boss has gone to the world's series and his wife is away visiting."—Detroit Free Press.

PATRIOTISM THEME
OF SHOE CLUB MEN

In manifestation of its sympathy with the patriotic movement inaugurated in Lawrence recently the Boston Boot and Shoe Club will observe "Stars and Stripes Night" at its opening dinner in the Hotel Somerset tonight.

Michael A. Scanlon, mayor of Lawrence, is expected to attend. Alfred W. Donovan will preside and the speaker will be D. Chauncey Brewer of Boston, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

BISCHOFF WORK TO BE PLAYED

Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, announced on leaving the city today for his concert at Smith College, Northampton, that he would present at the third pair of Symphony concerts, Oct. 23 and 26, the Symphony of Bischoff in E major, which he produced for the first time in the United States in January, 1908, during his former engagement. Another number on the program will be Weber's "Coryanthe" overture.

CAN FIND NEW SITE
FOR SCHOOL, SAYS
CHAIRMAN ELLIS

That Boston can easily conform to the supreme court's decision preventing the city from erecting in the Back Bay Fens a building to be used jointly by the new High School of Commerce and the administration offices of the schoolhouse commission is the view expressed by David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee.

"The quarters of both boards are insufficient," he added, "and larger offices are needed. But it is not essential that the administrative offices be located in the High School of Commerce building, and if they were they would probably be crowded out in a few years. It should not be difficult to procure a suitable site elsewhere."

By the supreme court's decision, however, the city may erect a building to be occupied by the high school alone, but construction of city offices on the park land will require a special act of the Legislature.

"The city, therefore, has no authority to expend money for the erection upon the Back Bay Fens of the kind of building proposed, but only for one to be used exclusively as a high school of commerce," says Chief Justice Rugg, who wrote the opinion of the full bench.

In 1900 the Legislature passed a statute authorizing the city to construct the High School of Commerce building and administration building. In 1911 the Legislature authorized the park commissioners to permit the construction of a high school of commerce building within the limits of the Back Bay Fens. The schoolhouse commissioners went ahead with plans for the building and have already spent \$200,000 toward its construction. The building, as planned, would be used by the administrative offices to the extent of 21 per cent of its capacity.

The court rules that the two statutes passed by the Legislature are not a unit of legislation but are to be construed as separate acts.

TO LECTURE ON
POWER PLANT

H. L. Cooper, vice-president and chief engineer of the Mississippi River Power Company, will read a paper describing the water power developments at Keokuk, Ia., this evening at 8 o'clock in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple. Lantern slides will be used to give the audience a better idea of the work done at this point on the river.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GOT ITS CHARTER IN 1770

Several Men Who Were Members of Colonial Congress Helped to Found This Trade Organization

ITS WORK IS BROAD

NEW YORK—A history of the Chamber of Commerce of New York is a history of the United States in epitome, a vest pocket record of a nation's achievements and growth.

The greatness of this metropolis of the western hemisphere is due in no small measure to the enlightened ideas and the practical policies that have characterized this trade organization from the day of John Cruger, its first president in 1768, to the day of John Claflin, its guiding hand in 1912.

Civic pride and national patriotism have been the two qualities that have inspired the Chamber of Commerce of New York to far reaching and splendid deeds. Manhattan, assuredly, has a history that is uniquely its own but not more interesting than the chronology of this institution of enterprising business men.

The origin and doings of the Chamber of Commerce of New York will be of daily interest as long as it holds this commanding position in the affairs of men. It was formed April 5, 1768, but it was not until March 13, 1770, that it was granted a charter by the colonial government of Great Britain. The charter was afterward duly authenticated by Provincial Governor Colden, who affixed the great seal of England to his signature.

Foremost in the organization of the chamber were the original members or founders of many old New York families, such as Elias Desbrosses, Robert Murray, Samuel Verplank, Theophilact Bahe, Walter Franklin, Philip Livingston, Acheson Thompson, Robert Ross Waddell, Miles Sherbrook, John Alsop and George Folliot.

The original chamber first met at a house kept by Bolton and Sigell, still standing at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets. Later it became famous as Washington's headquarters and Frauncees tavern. In the years following its inception the organization held its meetings at a number of places and it was in 1901 that its present magnificent building on the north side of Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, was formally opened.

Meet in Coffee House

The meetings from 1769 to 1779 were held in the "great room" of the building commonly called the exchange, at the lower end of the street called Broad street, and afterwards at the Merchants Coffee House at Wall and Water streets. In 1827 meetings were held at the original Merchants exchange. Thereafter the chamber for a time occupied the directors room of the Merchants bank and in 1858 made its home in a building at the corner of William and Cedar streets. In that building it remained until 1884, when it removed to the then new building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Nassau street, occupying three rooms on the fourth floor.

Records of the chamber indicate the high type of men who founded it. In the first colonial Congress were Lippard Stewart, William Bayard, Philip Livingston and John Cruger, all members of the mercantile body. On these records are the names of men who have been governors, United States senators, members of Congress and leaders in civic affairs.

1684 in Membership

The roster of its original membership of 78 men has grown to 1684, of whom but 10 hold associate or honorary memberships. Its presidents since Mr. Cruger, who retired in 1770, have been as follows:

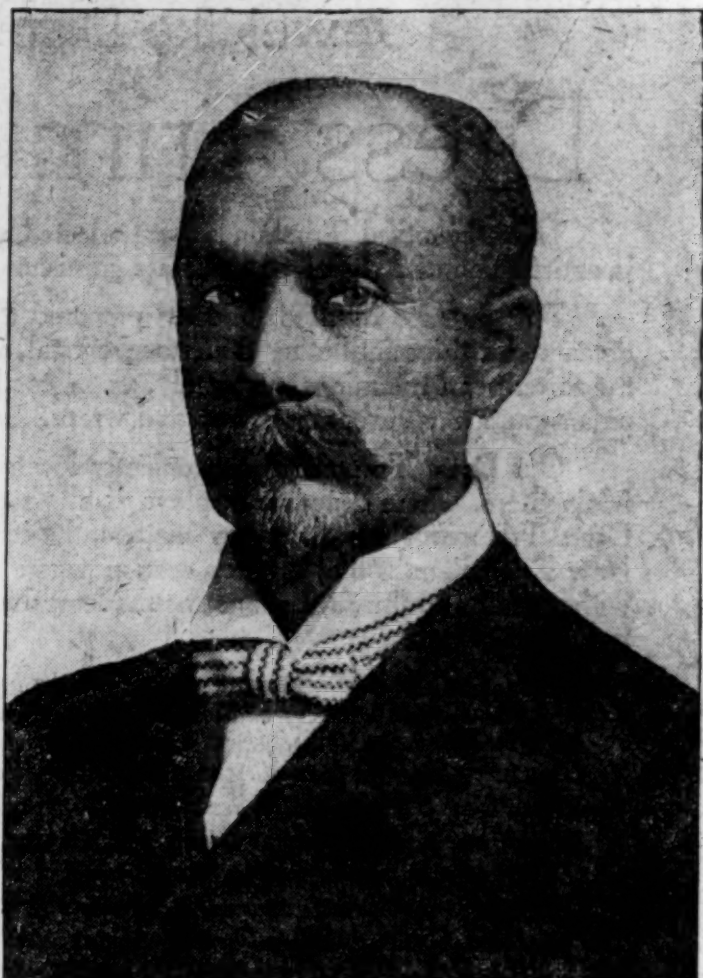
1770, Hugh Wallace; 1771, Elias Desbrosses; 1772, Henry White; 1773, Theophilact Bahe; 1774, William Walton; 1775, Isaac Low; 1784, John Alsop; 1785, John Broome; 1794, Comfort Sands; 1798, John Murray; 1806, Cornelius Ray; 1819, William Bayard; 1827, Robert Lenox; 1840, Isaac Carow; 1842, James De Puyser Ogden; 1845, James G. King; 1847, Moses H. Grinnell; 1848, James G. King; 1853, Pelatiah Peritt; 1852, Elias Hicks; 1853, Pelatiah Peritt; 1863, Abiel A. Low; 1867, William E. Dodge; 1875, Samuel D. Babcock; 1882, George W. Lane; 1884, James M. Brown; 1894, Alexander E. Orr; 1899, Morris K. Jesup; 1907, J. Edward Simmons; 1910, A. Barton Hepburn; 1912, John Claflin.

Earliest Action Taken

About the earliest action taken by the chamber was in the years prior to the American revolution, when smuggling was largely stamped out as a result of its vigilance and activity. Two years after the evacuation of New York by the British the power of the chamber was sufficiently great to defeat the plan of the new state Legislature to issue paper money, to be made by law a legal tender in the transaction of business. In the next century, however, it supported Secretary Salmon P. Chase's war necessity currency and aided him in maintaining the credit of the nation.

The first public banquet of the chamber was held in May, 1770. It celebrated a centennial dinner in 1868 and since that time has held many gatherings at some of which affairs of great moment have taken place. Briefly, here are some

LEADER IN DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE



A. Barton Hepburn who retired from presidency of New York Chamber of Commerce last May

of the things the chamber has accomplished:

Agitation in 1786 for the creation of an artificial waterway between New York and the Great Lakes resulting in the building of the Erie canal.

Amendments of the pilotage laws and the organization of a body of able and trained men who now take vessels out of and bring them into the port of New York.

Aided in establishing the savings bank idea in the United States. Advocacy of the building, in 1849, of a railroad across the continent. Effected in 1852 the reciprocity arrangement with Canadian provinces for the free interchange of the natural productions of the respective countries.

Agitated the plan so persistently that the government was compelled to conclude terms with England and France that protected private property from ocean privateers.

Members encouraged Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan which opened commercial relations between that country and the civilized world.

Cyrus W. Field, one of the chamber's honorary members, was one of the projectors of the first Atlantic cable laid, Valencia bay, in Ireland, to Trinity bay in Newfoundland.

Helped to establish mail facilities between San Francisco and Shanghai, China.

Took Part in War

Aided the United States government in raising the first 75,000 men sent to the front in the civil war and many subsequent enlistments.

Organized the "Union Defense Committee" on April 19, 1861, and sent 60 regiments of soldiers, armed and equipped for service to the front when troops were needed.

Raised \$150,000 to aid the operatives of Lancashire, Eng., freighting the ship George Griswold with clothing and food for them.

Relieved many citizens of Savannah, Ga., following its capture by General Sherman by sending \$35,000.

Raised and distributed from 1861 to 1871 more than \$5,000,000 for relief in several places, including a gift of \$1,050,000 for the people of Chicago.

Always has taken an active part in cleansing the city and state from the political follies and extravagances of the past century and a quarter.

The foregoing facts give the barest outline of the enterprise and activity of the Chamber of Commerce of New York. Now the leading civic organization in this great island of Manhattan with its 5,000,000 population, its usefulness is bound to increase with the years.

Work of Last Year

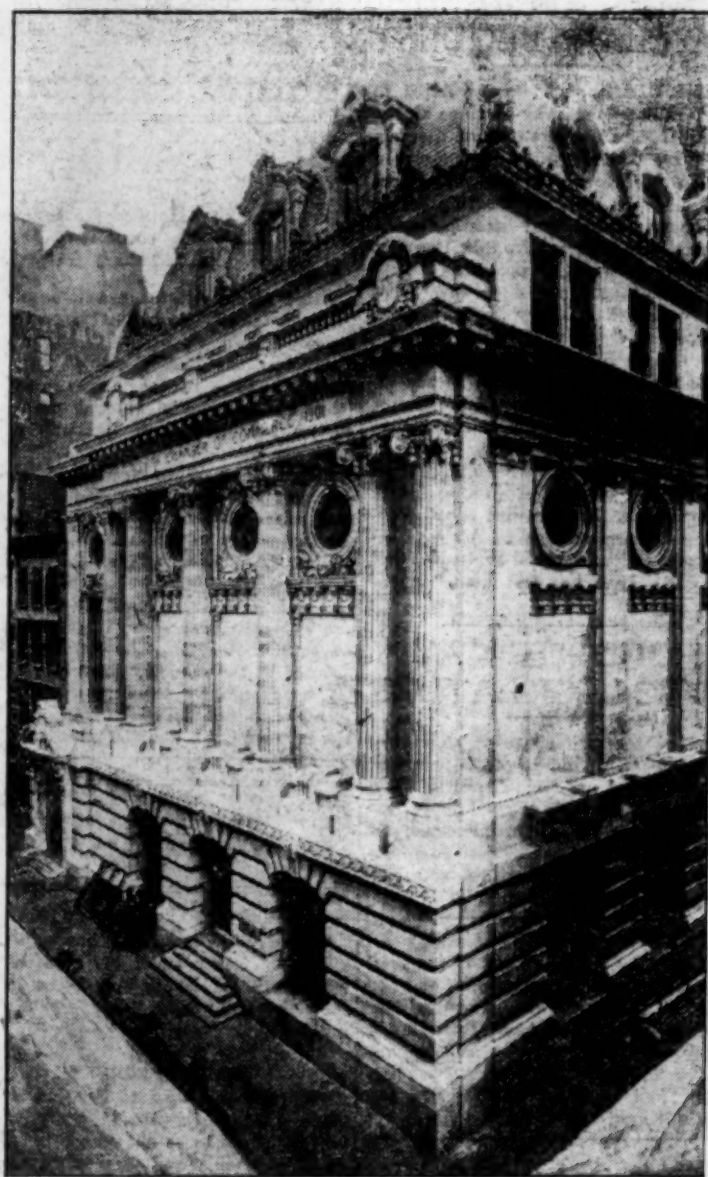
The last 12 months have been the most successful, from the standpoint of accomplishment, in the history of the chamber. A mere recapitulation of the more prominent subjects dealt with in this period will afford some idea of the chamber's latest activities:

Initial steps toward the establishment of a college of commerce; continuous action in behalf of a comprehensive development of port facilities; New York and New Jersey commission appointed to study the pier head line problem; development and organization of the chamber's new method of settling mercantile disputes by arbitration and conciliation; promotion of international peace; improvement of city pavements; conservation of state waters, lands and forests; efforts to revive the American merchant marine; approval of legislation providing penalties for the making of false statements and entries for the purpose of obtaining credit; amendment of the corporation tax law; action in favor of an international commission on the cost of living; advocacy of greater safeguards in the admission of immigrants; aid in promoting the diplomatic and consular efficiency of our country, which is so essential for the extension of foreign trade; advocacy of federal commission on industrial relations which shall have

the power to adjust grievances between capital and labor.

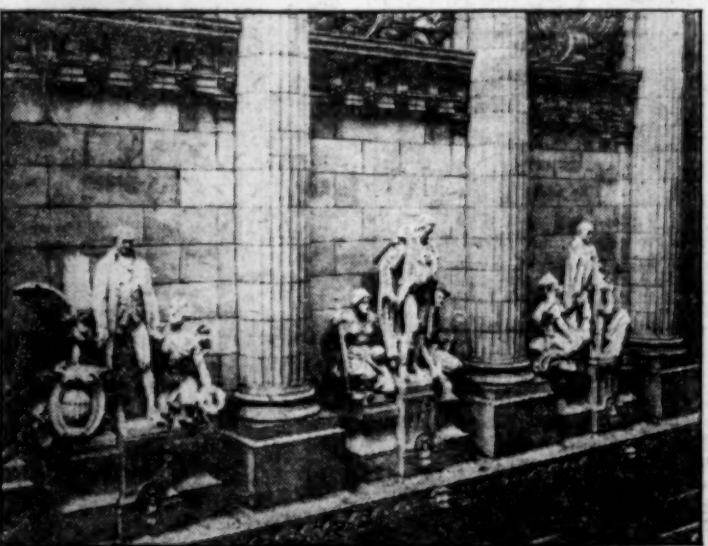
Thus it will be seen that the active membership of the Chamber of Commerce of New York consists of prominent members whose object is to promote good laws, to amend those that are imperfect and to defeat the enactment of bad ones. John Claflin, the present head of the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK



Home of organization which will entertain delegates to world commerce board's congress during their visit to the metropolis

STATUARY ADORNS CHAMBER WALLS



Section of side of New York commerce building showing figures of Alexander Hamilton at left, John Jay in center and De Witt Clinton at right

chamber, is the acknowledged leader of the dry goods trade in the United States. The vice-presidents are: John I. Waterbury, T. de Witt Cuyler, Frank K. Sturgis and William D. Sloane.

The one hundred and forty-fourth annual banquet of the organization will be held Nov. 21.

One of the leading reforms which the chamber is trying to accomplish is the gradual increase of government efficiency, the promotion of economy based upon the findings of expert investigators. It is thought that by this means the expenses of running the federal government may be brought down perhaps \$300,000,000 a year.

Charter From King
It is interesting to note that the original charter of the corporation, granted by George III, written on parchment and contained in a mahogany case, enclosed in a tin box, was in a good state of preservation and in possession of the chamber at the time of the destruction of the Merchants Exchange by fire in 1835. Since that time every effort has been made to discover it, but no trace of it has been found.

The seal of the chamber is a quaint affair, three inches in diameter and one inch in thickness. It is of pure silver, and weighs about two pounds. It was made in London and bears the date 1770, the year of the incorporation. Around the border of the seal is the name of the institution, in the center is Mercury, surrounded by emblems of commerce and at the base is the Latin motto, "Non nobis nati solum."

A romance surrounds the seal. Isaac Low, the last colonial president of the chamber, and the designated keeper of the seal, took it with him to England on his retirement with the British troops in 1783. There it passed into the miscellaneous collections of a curiosity shop, where it was found some years after the revolution by a patriotic visitor, who secured it and restored it to the Chamber of Commerce. It is still constantly used in the authentication of important documents.

MR. KNOX IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore.—Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, addressed a Republican meeting Tuesday night which crowded the armory.

COMMERCE VISITORS VIEW PHILADELPHIA AS CITY'S GUESTS

PHILADELPHIA—Luncheon, a reception by the mayor and a visit to the Commercial museum were features of the first day's visit by the delegates of the International Chamber of Commerce in this city on Tuesday.

Independence Hall and the first capital buildings of the United States are to be inspected this morning and automobiles taken to the Chestnut street pier, where the steamer Columbia will be boarded. A trip about the harbor and up the river to view the shipping facilities and shipbuilding plants will be concluded at the yards of William Cramp & Sons. Lunch will be served the delegates on board the steamer as guests of the Penn Club. An inspection of the machine shops and vessels in course of construction will be made.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works will be visited later, and the trip will end at the Philadelphia Country Club, where dinner is to be served.

At city hall Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg welcomed the delegates in the reception room outside his office. Then the delegates walked from the city hall to the luncheon hall where they were guests of the mayor.

Edward R. Wood, chairman of the entertainment committee, welcomed the visitors, and then presented John Wanamaker, who was heartily received. Mr. Wanamaker was impressed, he said, with the presence of so many merchants of the world, and believed the day would come when the brotherhood of nations would be manifested.

President Canon-Grand and Count D'Almeida spoke briefly. Then the visitors were taken to the Commercial Museum where the remainder of the afternoon was spent.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

October Favorite Month for Meetings of State Library Associations—Branches for Children

OCTOBER seems to be a popular month for meetings of state library associations. There are at least six booked for the remainder of the month.

The Keystone State Association meets in Glen hall, Wernersville, Pa., Oct. 17-19; the Indiana association, at Terre Haute the same date; the Ohio association at Newark, Oct. 21-24; the Illinois and Missouri association at St. Louis, Oct. 24-26; the Nebraska association at Lincoln, Oct. 30-31; the Kansas association at Manhattan, Oct. 30-Nov. 1. At the Ohio meeting addresses, according to the program, are to be made by Henry E. Legler, president of the American Library Association, and Dr. Alexander Johnson, secretary of the national conference of charities and corrections. Addresses will be made also by prominent club women, since the Newark library is largely supported through the activities of women's clubs. The question of book selection in a small library is to be thoroughly discussed at the meeting.

Exhibitions of pictures at the branches and reading rooms of the Boston Public Library for the current month cover the following subjects: Northern mythology, foreign ports and harbors, West Indies, Alaska, American authors, Fenway court and its treasures, markets of the world, White mountains, Ireland, Japan, child life in India, historic Boston houses, national parks, evolution of the printed book, Panama canal, Hawaiian islands and Philippines, Mexico, California, Alps, the Holy land, chivalry and ancient armor, religious customs and ceremonies, Niagara falls, garden suburbs, South America and Boston to San Francisco around Cape Horn.

For the first time, probably, the experiment is to be thoroughly tried of having a branch library exclusively for children. In the Brownville district, Brooklyn, the Carnegie library, established a few years ago, has become so overcrowded that more adequate accommodations are absolutely necessary, so it is proposed to build a new branch library in the vicinity, for the use of children under 14. Those over 14 will continue to use the present building.

Among recent additions to the reference library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, are the following books of special interest: "Woman at Work," by M. Mostyn Bird; "The Women of Tomorrow," by William Hard; "Openings and Social Progress," by Scott Nearing and Nellie M. Nearing; "Woman in Modern Society," by Earl Barnes; "Pin Money Suggestions," by Lilian W. Babcock. These books may be consulted by the public, and students, business and club women are especially invited to use them and any other material that the library possesses. The union also maintains an employees' library, to which have recently been added books by Barrie, George Eliot and Alice Brown.

Of special interest to librarians is a new book by E. A. Hardy called "The Public Library: Its Place in Our Educational System." Though the book deals particularly with the public library of Ontario, it contains much that should prove instructive to librarians in the United States. Speaking of the present condition in Ontario the author says: "We have good legislation good municipal support and good buildings in many cases; there are large numbers of men

THE QUALITY MODEL

This is what the Redfern Corset is called

Redfern designers are acknowledged leaders in the corset world. They know how to make designs that will give comfortable, fashionable lines.

The designers of Redfern Corsets are constantly in touch with the most extreme fashions being created abroad.

This is why a Redfern Model suits the current fashion.

A Redfern model has a lasting quality—

it never loses its shape; it is always comfortable, and is in perfect keeping with the most dainty underdressing.

"Security" Rubber Button Hose Supporters are Attached

Sold at All High-class Shops

\$3.50 to \$15.00 Per Pair



COMMERCE CHAMBER DEFEATS PROPOSED CHANGES OF BY-LAWS

Proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which would limit the functions and powers of its board of directors on important subjects of public and civic interest, were voted down at a members' meeting held in the reading room of the chamber's building Tuesday afternoon, at which 500 out of a total membership of 4800 were present. The outcome of the meeting was in harmony with a recommendation previously made by the board of directors that the amendments be not adopted and giving the board's reasons.

CRAVEN STRIKES LIGHTER

NEW YORK — The torpedo boat Craven, outward bound with the Atlantic fleet, struck a lighter in the lower bay Tuesday afternoon and damaged her bow, but was able to proceed to the Brooklyn navy yard under her own steam.

PIANOS TO RENT

We show a complete line of excellent Pianos for rent. These are instruments of Ivers & Pond and other first-class makes, which will entirely satisfy those critical in musical affairs. Our prices are the lowest consistent with high quality. We invite inspection and will mail catalogue, information and prices, including delivery expenses, upon request.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co.

Oranda, Uprights, Player Pianos.

The Tel Electric Player.

114 Boylston Street, Boston

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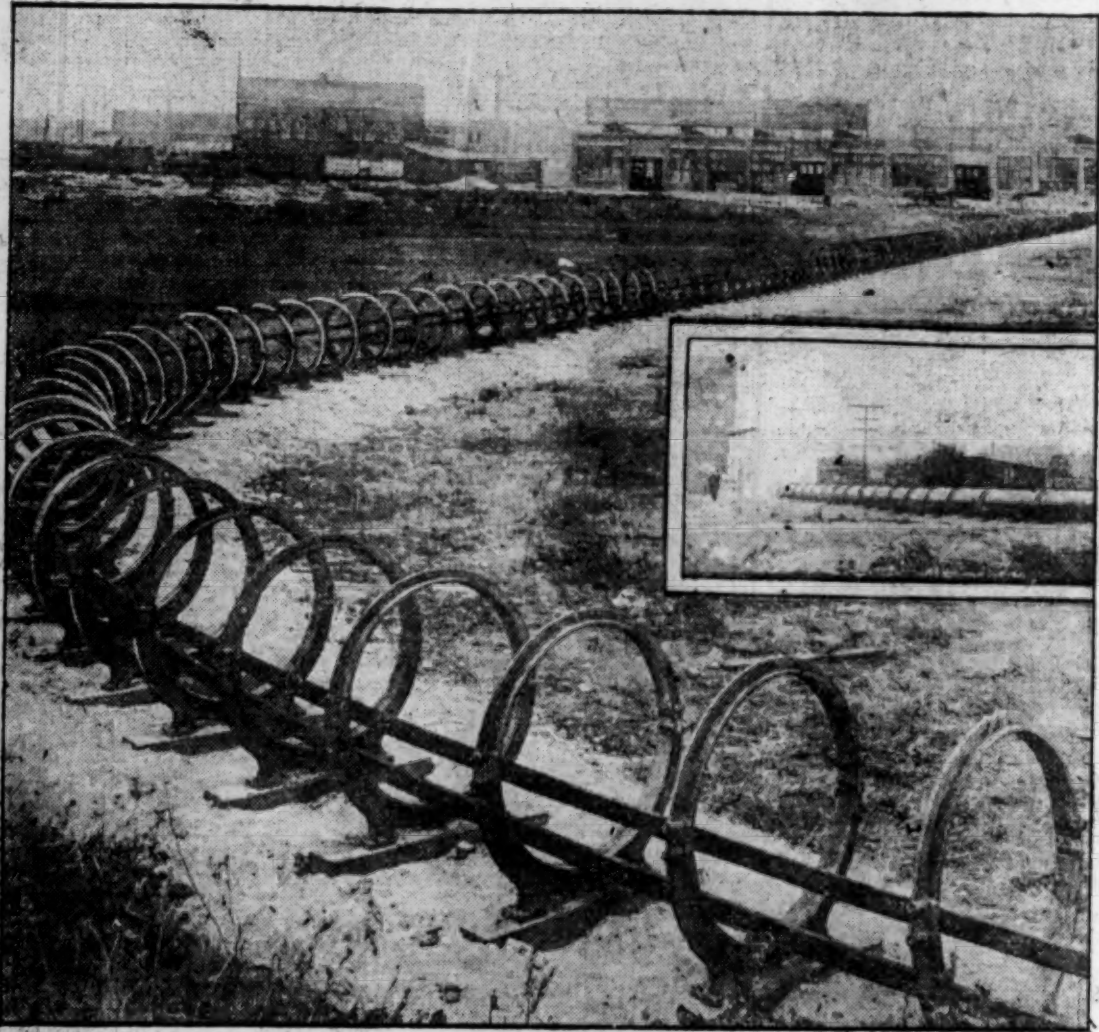
is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address: HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT, Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

Is Dolly Broken?
SEND IT OR TAKE IT TO REHBEIN'S TOY STORE 515 WEST 148 ST., NEW YORK for scientific and professional doll repairing. Write for estimates and particulars. 12 years experience.

MONORAIL CAR TO CONVEY MAIL THROUGH TUBE



Metal hoops shown in the large picture constitute frame for tube through which new system will be given test in Cambridge field—Insert shows section of completed line

NEW UNDERGROUND MAIL CARRYING PLAN TO BE GIVEN A TEST

Construction of a testing plant for a new package and mail carrying car, the latter to be propelled through a 30-inch tube as a monorail system, is nearing completion on a vacant lot in Cambridge. Its advocates hope to have the system installed under the Boston business district. The tube is to run round a course about one-eighth of a mile long on the land situated between Riverbank court and the Cambridge armory.

The inauguration of the parcels post system on Jan. 1 is believed to have given impetus to the plan to experiment with and test out the plan for transporting underground articles too heavy to be carried by pneumatic service.

By means of trestle work it has been arranged for the tube in Cambridge to run at varying grades such as would be necessary in installing a bore from the North and South stations to the post-office under buildings with foundations of varying depths.

The cars which are to be tried out are to have many times the space of present pneumatic transmission receptacles, being four feet in length and 24 inches in height and width in interior dimensions. The car in contemplation has an opening on but one side, so that a turntable is being installed in the building, that is to be used as a sending and receiving station.

STEAMER KABINGA IN WITH BIG CARGO FROM FAR EAST

The British steamer Kabinga, Capt. E. G. L. Skelt, from Calcutta and Colombo, came up the harbor today and tied at pier 3, Boston & Albany docks, East Boston.

In the holds of the Kabinga are stowed 9000 tons of far eastern products, including curios, ebony elephants, gunnies, buffalo hides, etc. Of this amount 4000 tons will be discharged at this port and the remainder taken on to New York.

TO INAUGURATE AMHERST HEAD

AMHERST, Mass.—Alexander Meiklejohn, former dean of Brown University, will be inaugurated today as president of Amherst College.

Last night he gave an informal reception to delegates, guests and alumni at the "Resort" in the Morris Pratt Memorial dormitory. The new president was assisted in receiving by Frank W. Stearns of Boston, one of the trustees.

RESTRICTS HANDBALL

Henry Higgins, instructor at the Paris street gymnasium, has ruled that handball may not be played between the hours of 8 p. m. and 8:45 p. m. and enthusiasts of the game are protesting his action. Mr. Higgins states such playing interferes with regular class work. James Walsh, the chief instructor, says he has not issued any instructions to prohibit members from playing handball during the period mentioned.

FIREMEN QUENCH BOG FIRE

Firemen were engaged in quenching a peat fire in the large swamp on Weld street, West Roxbury, near the Newton line, from 6 o'clock last night until an early hour this morning. The fire, which extended over an area of about 10 acres, had been smoldering for a week.

EDUCATORS SPEAK AS DEDICATION OF NEW BUILDING IS RESUMED

ALBANY, N. Y.—When the dedicatory exercises at the new state education building were resumed today, Dr. Charles Richard Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. William Starr Myers, assistant professor of history and politics at Princeton University, were to be the speakers on educational topics.

At the session this afternoon Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, New York city, and Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster Abbey, London, will be the principal speakers.

Addresses were made Tuesday night by Dr. William M. Maxwell, superintendent of schools of New York, and William J. S. Brann, assistant superintendent of instruction of St. Louis.

The formal opening of the dedicatory ceremonies took place Tuesday afternoon. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, chancellor of the University of the State of New York, presided, and delivered an address. Other speakers were Dr. John Christopher Schwab, librarian of Yale, and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

ENGLAND TO INDIA FLIGHT IS FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In aviation circles in England the project of a flight to India is attracting considerable interest and it appears probable that before the close of the present year a journey to the far east will be attempted. The Royal Geographical Society are rendering assistance in the selection of the most suitable route to be pursued.

Starting from London and leaving the English coast at Calais the airman will go by Brussels to Cologne, then following the Rhine to Frankfurt they will diverge to Ratisbon, and from thence to Constantinople, the course of the Danube making that portion of the line of route visible. Konieh, Cilicia, Adana and Alexandretta will be passed, and at Meskene the Euphrates will be sighted and its course followed to Baghdad, and from thence they will fly along the valley of the Tigris to Basra.

The remainder of the route is not decided upon, but as the aeroplanes will be fitted with water planes it is probably the intention of the aviators to cross the Persian gulf and complete the trip by way of Karachi.

The distance is estimated at 4600 miles and the time to be consumed about 12 days. Several Indian princes and other potentates are interested in the undertaking. The Begum of Bhopal and the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Bikanir have applied the committee in England for their desire to offer prizes of 3000 and 4000 rupees to the aviators.

DELAY ON NARROW GAUGE

Commuters on the Boston & Lynn narrow gauge railroad were delayed for more than three hours Tuesday night by the derailment, near Orient Heights station, of two coaches of the 5:50 o'clock Lynn-bound train, caused by the splitting of a switch at the point where the Winthrop branch turns off from the main line.

AUSTRALIA WILL USE ARTESIAN WELL FOR ITS LONDON OFFICES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The new Australian Commonwealth building, which is now in process of erection, will obtain its water supply from an artesian well. These wells have recently multiplied enormously, owing, it is said, to the excessive charges of the water board.

Many of the large London factories, railways, and other business institutions are supplied by artesian wells, over 300 feet in depth. In consequence the general level of large water areas in the London district has been very considerably lowered, and in several wells where water formerly rose to the surface it now requires to be pumped out. At Aldwich, where this new well is being bored, water is expected to be struck at from 400 feet to 450 feet. It will, if the diagnosis is correct, supply between 2000 and 3000 gallons an hour, quite sufficient to supply the needs of the Commonwealth building.

The water will come from a bore which began with 16 inches at the top and will be only half that diameter at its lowest depth. At Croydon two artesian wells supply 1,000,000 gallons a day for public consumption, and at Brighton more than that quantity is provided through artesian sinkings.

Duke & Ockenden, who are undertaking the well for the Australian Commonwealth building, recently made a bore at Ottersham park, Woking, to a depth of over 1500 feet. The water rises by natural pressure to 78 feet above the surface, and the daily overflow is 132,000 gallons, or 561 tons.

The name "artesian well" is properly applied to water springs rising above the surface of the ground by natural hydrostatic pressure, but the name is often applied loosely to any deep well from which water is obtained by pumping.

NEW AERIAL RAILWAY IS READY IN TYROL

(Special to the Monitor)
BOZEN, Tyrol—The new mountain railway on the Kohlerer near Bozen in the Tyrol, has just reached completion. It replaces the old aerial ropeway on the Kohlererberg, which stopped running in 1910. It starts from a point behind the bridge on the Eisack and runs over 12 strong iron supports to the top of the Bauer-Kohlerer.

The line is about 5250 feet long and has a rise of 2755 feet. Equipped with catches, brakes, and other safety appliances the cars will each carry 16 passengers. The track consists of double steel wire ropes, over which the cars pass drawn by double traction ropes and electrically propelled. Signaling and telephoning appliances are provided and ample communication established between the cars and the stations.

The Wire Ropeway Works were responsible for the building of the aerial line. Trial runs and brake and catch tests have been successfully made, so that before long this line is expected to be open to the public and in perfect working order.

COURT GIVEN PORTRAIT

COLUMBUS, Ind.—The family portrait of Philip Sweetser was presented to the Bartholomew circuit court recently by his two daughters, Misses Rebecca and Philippa Sweetser, of Indianapolis.

MINERS IN BRITAIN DECIDE ON BILL TO NATIONALIZE MINES

Conference of Federation Approves Measure Which Goes to Labor Party for Its Official Indorsement

EFFORT THOROUGH

(Special to the Monitor)
SWANSEA, Wales—The policy of the nationalization of mines, which has been so often advocated as a remedy for the discontent of the miners and as a means of checking the forever rising price of coal, was given a definite form at the conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain held recently at Swansea.

A bill was prepared by the executive council sitting in close session. The official report to the press merely stated that the principles contained in the bill had been unanimously approved, and that it was agreed that the bill should be forwarded to the Labor party conference for the approval of that body.

The bill itself proved to be a most interesting production, and left no doubt as to the meaning of the miners in their advocacy of the nationalization of the mine. The bill is made up of 19 sections and is styled "A Bill to Nationalize the Coal Mines and Minerals of the United Kingdom, and to Provide for the National Distribution and Sale of Coal." It constitutes a thorough-going attempt to meet all the administrative aspects of the proposed reform. Among the proposals embraced are the following:

(1) Creation of a minister of mines at a salary of £2000, directly responsible to Parliament.

(2) The acquisition by the state of (a) every colliery, whether discontinued, exhausted, or in actual operation; every patent fuel plant, coke oven, coal washeries, railway rolling stocks and cottages owned by railway companies, and (b) all kinds of unworked coal.

(3) The purchase of coal mines at the price ascertained under the act.

(4) The appointment of 10 commissioners as follows: Three each by the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners Federation of Great Britain, two by the British Trade Union Congress, two by the government, one of whom shall be chairman. These commissioners are empowered to carry through the purchasing, and provision is made that when the commissioners fail to agree on the price to be paid for a particular coal mine absolute power is given to the chairman to fix his own price.

(5) The valuation of all collieries, unworked minerals, royalties, and profits.

(6) The purchase price of coal mines is to be computed on the basis of the average number of tons actually raised during the five preceding years, provided that in no case shall the maximum purchase price be taken to be more than 12s. per ton, equal to one such year's output, when 100,000 tons or less has been produced on the average during the five preceding years, and not more than 10s. per ton when the output has been greater than 100,000 tons. In arriving at such computation the commissioners must have regard to the actual gross and net profits which have been made in the coal mine during the average period fixed, and also to the amounts spent or set aside for depreciation, renewals and developments, and to the probable duration of the life of the mine. Where a coal mine in the opinion of the commissioners has been fully developed, the amount which would be raised under full development shall be taken as the amount for the purpose of ascertaining the maximum value.

(7) The payment of the purchase prices fixed in the form of a new state security, called a guaranteed three per cent coal mine stock, and described as "consisting of perpetual annuities yielding dividends at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the nominal amount of capital, and redeemable in 20 years at par."

(8) The state mines are to be worked by the minister for mines. It shall be the duty of the minister for mines to insure that there is a sufficient supply of coal at a reasonable price throughout the United Kingdom, and for this purpose it shall be his duty to establish stores and depots, and to use all necessary means for the selling of coal within the area of every local authority.

PORTLAND CHORUS HOLDS FESTIVAL

PORTLAND, Me.—The second day of the series of festival concerts under the direction of William R. Chapman brought out large audiences to the new city hall auditorium to hear the work of the chorus and of local and visiting artists.

At the afternoon concert Mmie. Carrie Bridwell, contralto; Frank Ormsby, tenor, and Franklin Holding, violinist, were the soloists. In the evening there was an organ recital by W. C. MacFarlane, the city organist. Salvatore Giordano was the principal soloist. Other singers were Harold Colby and Ernest J. Hill.

Typothetae Board Dinner
With talks on cooperation in departments of the organization, the Boston Typothetae board of trade held its first dinner of the season last evening at the Boston City Club. Albert W. Finlay was toastmaster. George H. Ellis, Charles S. Proctor, Willard F. Scott and E. E. Jameson spoke.



1913 Locomobile

LITTLE SIX WITH SIXTY HORSEPOWER

Above competition in its class. It is incomparably beautiful and comfortable. With its Ten-Inch Upholstery and perfectly balanced chassis, no other car can compare with it for luxurious ease of riding.

Long Stroke Motor. Four Speeds. Ten new body designs with flush sides, all hinges concealed and door handles inside.

Electric Lighting System. Consumes least power. Gives best results at all speeds.

Cast Aluminum Cowl Dash.

Rain-vision Ventilated Windshield, integral with Dash.

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Solid Mahogany Sheer Rail.

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Spare Tires carried at rear.

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Running Boards entirely unencumbered, all battery and tool compartments being concealed.

Compressed air fills Tires and cleans Upholstery.

Parcel Compartment of paneled leather, across back of front seats.

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BRANCHES—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, St. Louis, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra today, the Boston & Maine provided a special train from North station at 3:10 p. m., to Northampton, which will return at 1:45 a. m. tomorrow.

The private Pullman car Oceanic, occupied by Harry Payne Whitney and party, arrived at South station yesterday from New York for the world's series of baseball games.

The Boston & Albany furnished special service for a Grand Army party from South station at 10:40 a. m. today en route to Milford and return.

The New Haven's pay cars, which cover the Massachusetts southeast territory are under-going general repairs at the Readville shops.

The Pullman Company has added new steel equipment to Boston & Albany train No. 41, leaving South station at 10 o'clock a. m. daily for St. Louis and Chicago.

The motive power department of the Union Freight road received at South station transfer yard from the New Haven's Roxbury shop yesterday one of the hard coal burning engines, which has been completely overhauled for winter service.

Maine Central railway directors journeyed to Portland, Me., aboard a special Boston & Maine train today, leaving North station at 8:35 a. m.

The private Pullman car Independence, occupied by George S. Bowdoin and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this morning en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to New York city.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of painters working on the second floor corridor used by New Haven and Boston & Albany passenger train men.

AMUSEMENTS

NOW OPEN THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW

LIBERATT'S BAND FAMOUS SOLOISTS

10—DAYS MORE—10 Mechanics Building

BOSTON 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admits to All 25c

SYMPHONY HALL
NEXT FRIDAY AT 8.15
SATURDAY AT 2.15
ELMENDORF
Presents His Wonderful Lecture
The Grand Canyon
NEW PICTURES
NEW IMPRESSIONS
TICKETS NOW SELLING
Prices 25c to \$1.00

HOPE TO BUILD \$50,000 MILL

SPOKANE, Wash.—The construction of a \$50,000 mill for the Hope Company of Republic will begin probably Nov. 1. By Feb. 1 the mine will then be in condition to furnish the necessary tonnage continuously. Its capacity will be 125 tons a day.

WILL USE ARKANSAS TRAIN

HELENA, Ark.—Helena and Phillips county will be represented on the "Arkansas on Wheels" train which will leave Little Rock Oct. 24 for a tour of a number of states advertising the resources of Arkansas.



Stormy Days Ahead

Be forewarned. Don't neglect to buy rubbers until stormy weather sets in and the stores are congested. Buy now while you have time to exercise care in selecting them.

Be sure you ask for Hub-Mark rubbers. Be careful about the fit. You probably don't know how much the durability of a rubber depends upon its fit. Few rubbers have a chance to honestly wear out. Generally they are destroyed by being worn over shoes they don't fit or shoes run down at the heel.

Do your part by getting your family properly fitted with Hub-Mark rubbers and we are confident that Hub-Mark Quality will make quite a cut in your annual rubber expenditure.

Illustrations of various styles are appearing in the street cars. Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear is made for all purposes, for men, women, boys and girls. Hub-Mark rubbers cost no more than any other first-class rubbers.

The Hub-Mark is Your Value-Mark

If your dealer can not supply you, write us.

Established 1853.

Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, Mass.

Perhaps your shopping or getting a line on the price of certain things you want to buy will be helped by the

Monitor's SHOPS OF QUALITY

which appear every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

You know the Monitor is just as anxious to have all its advertising as clean and reliable as its news, so that you can be assured, when you go to any advertiser whose advertisement you find in the Monitor, that this newspaper has used care in accepting each and every offering it publishes.

Have you looked over this department recently while reading the advertisements that interested you in the Monitor?

Daily Life of the German Worker

In the following special article on the worker in Germany, the eighth of the series on the workingman in Europe, he is described as good-natured, temperate, industrious and thrifty, blessed with an excellent housewife, and possessing a capacity for enjoying every minute of holidays.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—As the economic condition of Germany has improved the lot of the German workman has improved with it and though there is still need of more improvement he cannot complain on the whole of being behind his confreres of other countries. On the contrary, he is in some practical matters—such as compulsory insurance, for instance—ahead of many of them.

It is a generally accepted theory that the British workman is in receipt of far higher wages than the German, but this is not quite accurate. While English joiners, shipbuilders, textile workers and compositors earn higher wages the pay of the German bricklayer, miner, printer, metal worker and machinist is much the same, reckoned by the hour, as that of the Englishman, and the former often earns more because he works longer hours.

As to men employed on the railways official figures show that the pay of drivers, guards, stokers, pointsmen, clerks and even porters, is higher than that of the British railway employees, while the German railways being the property of the state their officials all enjoy a pension on retiring.

Workman Is Good Husband

The German workman, take him for all in all, is a good-natured, temperate, industrious and thrifty fellow. His domestic qualities are generally excellent. German workmen may be, and often are, rough and uncouth in manner, but they usually are very good fathers and husbands. The wife of a workman in Germany is frequently a co-breadwinner, and therefore to be treated with due respect and consideration. She is a proverbially good housewife, and keeps the little home scrupulously clean and as comfortable as circumstances permit. She knows, too, how to cook a meal for an outlay that would astonish her English or American sister. It is a common custom in a German workman's household for the wife to be the administrator of the finances, her husband yielding up his wages every Saturday and reserving himself only a very modest trifle for pocket money. He knows his wife is the better manager and has every confidence in her.

The eight-hour movement has not yet been introduced into Germany as a general rule, although some branches have adopted it. This is one of the aims of the trades unions and it will certainly come before long. As it is, the majority of workmen do their nine and ten hours a day.

Germans Rise Early

The Germans, from the Emperor downwards, are very early risers, and it is

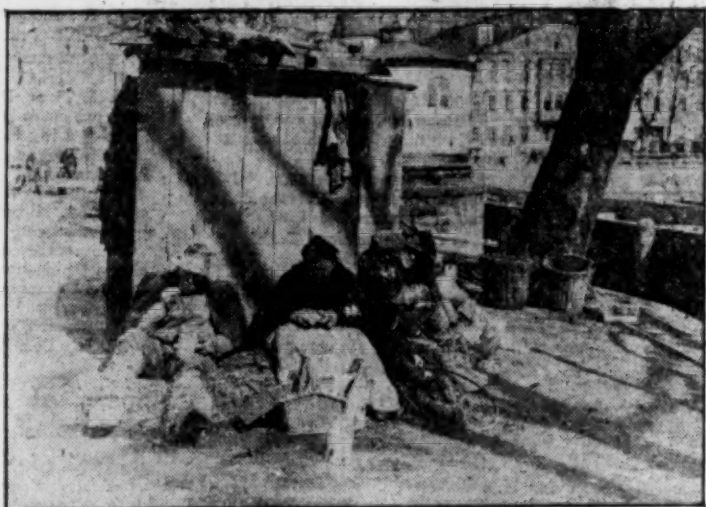
NINE AND TEN HOURS PER DAY IS RULE



(Copyright by Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft, Berlin)

Amusing instance of cooperation lightening a load is shown in Berlin street

LABORER IN BERLIN IS HARD WORKER



(Copyright by Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft, Berlin)

Berlin bricklayer enjoying his mid-day meal and rest with his wife sitting beside him

no hardship for the working man to rise with the lark, or even, at certain seasons, far earlier than that active little scenger. He has his coffee—hot, if not very strong—and his couple of "Schrippen" before he starts. The Schrippen are large, white rolls, of which four or five are obtainable for a penny, and butter being an expensive commodity, he dips them dry into the coffee before eating. He takes with him a big tin can of coffee and some thick slices of good rye bread, spread with his favorite liver sausage, for lunch.

If he is at work not too far away his wife or perhaps one of his children takes him his dinner at 12 o'clock, for which meal an hour is allowed. At four there is another brief interval for what is

termed "Vesper," when cold coffee and another sandwich of huge dimensions is consumed, and at 6 or 7, according to occupation and season, the working man goes home, where he knows his wife will have prepared as good an evening meal as their means allow.

Wages differ very greatly in Germany, factory hands earning on an average from 25 to 35 marks a week; other workmen's wages—particularly those of bricklayers and masons—frequently go up to 50 and more marks a week. The children's schooling—of a first-class character—is free, and compulsory to the age of 14.

Tenements Favored

The German workman in large cities lives in tenement houses, which are not

nearly so black as they are sometimes painted. He occupies a tiny flat, consisting of a kitchen and one or two rooms, for which he pays 30 to 40 marks a month if he be a Berliner, rents in the capital being very high. These little dwellings are seldom provided with a bathroom, but the municipal swimming baths are plentiful; they are splendidly arranged and very cheap, and universally patronized by the working classes.

The German workman does not take his modest pleasures sadly, but likes to enjoy himself when not at work. Although he does not as yet get a Saturday half-holiday (this being one of the laudable aims of the Social-Democrats), he gets every minute out of his Sundays. In summer it is no uncommon thing for a German workman and his family to spend the whole day in the open air which he loves.

If he lives in Berlin, a penny train or tram ride takes him out to the beautiful Grunewald, the forest just outside the city. Arrived there he shoulders the baby while his wife and the rest of the family carry the baskets of provisions, and they finally settle down in the heart of the woods, where the picnic dinner is eaten in the shade of the pine trees. The father takes his nap, while the wife knits and the children play. Afternoon coffee can be obtained cheaply at a garden restaurant kept by the foresters, and mother's cake is produced from the depths of the capacious picnic basket amidst general enthusiasm.

Tiny Garden Is Feature

A very typical feature of the German workman's life is his tiny garden on the outskirts of the city. These plots, thousands in number, are known as the "Lauben" or summer-house colonies, for the little arbor erected on each. The rent is very low and is always covered by the produce raised.

Here the summer evenings and the greater part of the Sundays are spent by the owners; the parents tend the garden and the children play, or do their lessons, or help in the pleasant work. Many of these little gardens are quite charmingly laid out, and flowers and vegetables are often sold. At the end of the summer the amateur gardeners unite in a harvest festival, when every "Laube" is draped in flags, and there is general merriment.

On a winter Sunday evening the workman does not infrequently go with his wife to a theater or concert, the low price of many such entertainments permitting the luxury. Not a few German workmen know Shakespeare and Schiller, and prefer a classical to any other kind of play.

Germany is proverbially the land of discipline, order and organization. This is especially true as regards the welfare of the working classes. There is less private charity in Germany than in any country, but more practical help from the state than anywhere else. This is nowhere more clearly shown than in the insurance system, which provides for every working man and woman in the empire, and in the inspection of factories, where everything possible is done for the general well-being of the employees.

WORK OF TUSKEGEE IS DETAILED IN THE INSTITUTE REPORT

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In their annual report, just issued, Booker T. Washington, principal, and the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, say:

"The attendance for the year has been 1067 young men and 578 young women. They have come from 34 states and 10 foreign countries or colonies. The number of students in attendance the past year, as compared with the year before, has decreased slightly. Instead of increasing the number of students we are trying to increase the most promising grade of students.

"Practical and theoretical training is now being given in 40 trades and industries. This is a kind of experiment station in education. More and more each year the institution is being visited by persons from all parts of the world who wish to study and use our educational methods.

"Beginning with the organization of the annual negro conference in 1891, the Tuskegee Institute has systematically attempted to change and improve conditions in the South. One of the great needs of the South is agricultural education for its large rural population. To meet this need the Tuskegee Institute has carried on its annual negro conference.

"The large increase in the amount of property owned by negroes, is, we are sure due in no small part to the teaching that has gone out from the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and similar agencies. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the negro farmers of the South increased from \$177,000,000 to \$493,000,000, or 177 per cent.

"We have received during the year from all sources \$205,178.83 for operating expenses. Our endowment fund is now \$1,859,015.08. The value of the plant at Tuskegee is now \$1,362,601.24. The total valuation of the personal property, lands, buildings and securities in the possession of our trustees is \$3,606,825.47."

DAUGHTERS OF SOUTH TO MEET NEXT MONTH IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—For four days beginning Nov. 12 more than 1000 women of the South will be in Washington to attend the annual meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It will be the first time since the formation of the society that it has met in any other than a strictly southern city. President Taft, the son of a Union soldier, will address the delegates and bid them a hearty welcome to Washington.

The opening session of the convention, a welcome night, will be held at the Memorial Continental hall. The business sessions will be held at the New Willard hotel. The society has about 75,000 members. The organization is maintaining scholarships in colleges of the South, and of the North, for the advancement of the sons and daughters and grandchildren of confederate soldiers.

The first day of the meeting the Daughters will have full charge of the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the confederate monument in Arlington cemetery.

The sessions of the convention will be presided over by Mrs. Alexander B. White of Paris, Tenn., president general. Mrs. Roy Weeks McKimsey of Paducah, Ky., is secretary-general; Mrs. Edward Carl Schnabel of New Orleans is corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. C. B. Tate of Pulaski, Va., is treasurer-general; Mrs. James B. Grant of Jefferson City, Mo., is registrar-general; Miss Mildred L. Rutherford of Athens, Ga., is historian-general; Mrs. L. H. Raines of Savannah, Ga., is custodian of the cross of honor, and Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke of Norfolk, Va., is custodian of flags and pennants.

HALF OF CHINA LOAN TO BE ISSUED LATER

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that Birch Crisp, the head of the \$50,000,000 Chinese loan group, in an address to a meeting of directors of the Anglo-Russian Bank over which he presided, said he would issue the second half of the loan after the Balkans had again become quiet. He was confident of getting a better price, probably about 96 1/2.

Referring to the movement to compel China to pay up the arrears on the Boxer indemnities Mr. Crisp said: "If Sir J. N. Jordan, the British minister at Peking, continues to press China for the \$20,000,000 arrears on the Boxer indemnity we will find the money."

Mr. Crisp added that part of his arrangement with China was the constitution of a state bank with a capital of \$10,000,000. One half of the capital is to be subscribed by the Chinese government and the other half by five nations. There would be nine directors, four nominated by China and five by subscribers to the capital of the bank.

Continental Wonder Clothes \$15



Lots of Clothes at fifteen dollars of course—But—

There are none like the Continental Wonder Clothes.

You question it? Then let us prove it. We can do it easily—

Our Wonder Clothes are strictly all wool. Nicely tailored and perfect fitting. They must be good when we tell you our fifteen dollar suit sales some weeks increase four fold.

Then the record made of selling 9784 suits of Wonder Clothes and, replacing but two—This beats all records we ever heard of—We guarantee them for six months. That's a long enough guarantee for anybody. You'll find our guarantee bend in the pocket—it means a lot to you.

We claim it's the best suit in the world, and know there are \$20 quality in the line.

You know how the Continental Soldier protects your ancestors' interests in the 'good old days' the Continental Clothing House does it for you today.

The Continental The Store of the Guaranteed Clothes

651-657 Washington St.

Corner Boylston Street

MALDEN PLANS FOR NEW CITY BUILDING

Mayor Farrell of Malden was authorized by the aldermen, at a meeting held last night, to petition the Legislature for authority to borrow \$500,000 for the purchase of property in Main street, Malden square, upon which it is planned to build a new city hall, a federal building and other public buildings.

It is expected that the Legislature will provide for a referendum vote on the proposition. The land, located between Irving, Main, Ferry and Salem streets, is assessed for \$144,000 and it is believed that it can be purchased for that amount.

TWO MEN RESCUED

LYNN, Mass.—John Kennedy of 16 Orient court, Swampscott, and Louville Whorf of 33 Orient court were rescued by the Nahant lifesaving crew off Egg Rock yesterday after a squall had struck the fishing sloop which they were sailing. Charles E. Whorf, father of young Whorf, was swept overboard and drowned.

FIRE IN IPSWICH FACTORY IPSWICH, Mass.—Fire damaged the three-story factory of the Duxbury Manufacturing Company Tuesday night, at a loss of \$20,000.

JEROME JONES IS HONORED BY BUSINESS MEN

Jerome Jones, head of the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton and a native of Athol, was tendered a luncheon at the Exchange Club Tuesday. The members of the Atlantic Conference, which meets at the Exchange Club every Tuesday, were the hosts. They presented him with a suitably inscribed copy of Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," Charles T. Gallagher making the principal address. The other speakers were Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Samuel L. Powers, Melvin O. Adams, A. Shuman presiding, and Mr. Jones.

General Taylor regarded Mr. Jones' career as an example of what John J. Ingalls had in mind in his lines on opportunity, except that he believed Ingalls wrong in saying that opportunity knocks at every man's door but once.

A. Shuman, the president of the conference, said in part:

"We dedicate this day to our old friend, Jerome Jones. We grasp him by the hand with all the fervor of old-time friendship and wish him a long continuance and an overflowing measure of this world's blessings—the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, the blessing of the companionship of old friends."

OCEAN CALLS TO TRAVELER'S IMAGINATION TO BESTIR ITSELF

Far from Being a "Waste of Waters" It Appeals to the Thoughtful, Whatever His Trend May Be

IT HINTS OF PIONEER

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

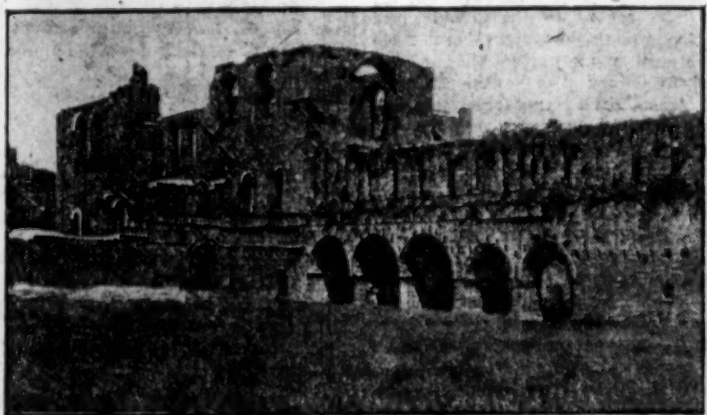
THE great stream that flows round the earth that bears the voyager to the land of Prester John, to Cathay, to the Islands of the Blessed, and a thousand wonderful places, has been sung by poets, probed by philosophers and essayed by casual and unclassified writers. All these roads have found it in them to sing of violet seas and you can find the words in some very pleasant lines by Sidney Lanier. Some, rather earlier than Lanier, were in the habit of describing the seas as purple, or so it was rendered into the more secular English tongue. Others seem to have taken what colors they found handy, at all vents with satisfaction to themselves. All these notions of painting the sea, have their good points and in the meanwhile the layman must find in sea water what color he may, though we hope that he will always like it. Let us, reader, outwit the critics by not attempting to say just what color is the heaving ocean that so long has billowed argosies and brown faced men, but in an humble way call attention to one or two things about it.

After you have got fairly out, say 300 miles from land, you begin to appreciate the size of the ocean and you also see that the term "waste of waters" unless understood in the proper sense, is apt to mislead us. There is no question that the green Atlantic (we have colored it after all) gives quite a different impression than Piccadilly circus or lower Broadway. Ocean does not bustle. It has too large a scheme for that. But to speak of a "waste of waters" as though to be at sea were nothing better than being plunged down in the middle of some thousand of square miles of wet dreariness, is not a piece of accurate description, so far as thinking is concerned. Ocean drives one back upon one's power to see more in the world than a collection of material phenomenon. It makes one realize that the voyage is not

all, but that the purpose of the voyage is everything, a thing not material and not to be hindered by a mere passing impression of its lines because of "a waste of waters." "Come," says ocean itself. "I don't stand staring at the horizon line as though it were a wall about you and as though you had nothing to do but watch a lot of waves bobbing up and down. My waves here will take you everywhere. Have some imagination. Project your thoughts beyond a solitude that does not exist, and that in your opinion can only be comforted by four meals a day and your own capacity for being dreary. Why, this very course over which you sail was furrowed by Drake. These waves that you make such a pother about take you to lands where strange things grow, where people wear gorgeous stuffs and spit fire. And they take you to a tier more northerly where every stone is laid in history, your history in great part, where the races met and hammered out the world amalgam."

Some would go untouched by the exuberant, the instinct for history that makes one at once enjoy the picture and see what the picture means, is not shared by all. Some love the mathematics and some the humanities; we must quarrel with neither liking. So, if you have a taste for figures, if your happiness must be flavored by the multiplication table and you lean to a gritty exactness, ocean is somewhat to say to you. Have you ever considered the thought that has gone to make a vessel sail a gulf course for thousands of miles? You cannot walk from the starboard rail to the port without enjoying the fruits of painful study, bold speculation and triumphant imagination. The globe is hooped with traveler's tracks today, but once it was not wholesome to say much about the possibility of circling. Authority had excothitated a flat earth, screwed it down in dogma and stood by with certain weapons to attend to any that had different ideas on the subject. Authority, as authentic it pure and simple, has always suffered from flatness of the imagination and the case of the globe was no exception to this peculiarity. Columbus had none too easy a time and Galileo met with certain differences of opinion. But the harassed Galileo of yesterday gives us the confident Marconi of today and were the ex-

FAMOUS ABBEY IN ENGLAND WAS PRIOR TO REFORMATION



Ruins of Furness abbey still show the varied styles of architecture used

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The remains of Furness Abbey stand today as a link with past history of England in pre-reformation days. The abbey of Furness held sway over a considerable portion of the North West country, now known to tourists as the Lake district, his dominion extending from Furness to Borrowdale in Cumberland and eastward as far as mid-Yorkshire, and included half of the Isle of Man.

The foundation of the abbey dates back to the twelfth century and was instituted by some Benedictine monks, who in 1147 forsook their order and became members of the silent Cistercian order. At the height of their power the monks in Furness Abbey numbered over 300. The deed of surrender to King Henry the VIII. of England was signed by 30 monks, including the abbot on April 9, 1537, and the buildings were rendered uninhabitable, movable property, such as metals, being converted into cash and cattle driven off and confiscated. Some handsome bas-reliefs, believed to

be of Italian workmanship, depicting Scriptural subjects have since been recovered, also some fine specimens of stained glass. These now adorn the abbot's room and the hall in the Furness Railway Company's hotel in the precincts of the abbey. The varied styles of the architecture used in the building of the abbey may be traced, some good examples of Norman, Transitional and Gothic having escaped the hands of the spoilers, and stood the test of time and weather. The nave was 160 feet long by 66 feet wide, the choir 60 feet by 28 feet, and the transept 130 feet by 21 feet. The best preserved portion is the chancel containing four stalls besides the high altar, for the officiating monks at service. A small portion of the cloisters are also in a fair state of preservation.

RESERVOIRS AS CITY PARKS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The city's various reservoirs, within the corporate limits, are planned to be turned into parks, especially for the enjoyment of women and children. Palms and other trees and flowers are to be planted around the University Heights, Pacific Beach, Old Town, La Jolla and Chollas valley reservoirs.

ACCEPTS COLLEGE PRESIDENCY TOPEKA, Kan.—E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of instruction, will resign about Nov. 10 to take up his new work as president of New Hampshire college.

JOY STREET ONE OF MOST VARIED IN CHARACTER IN ALL OF BOSTON

In Short Distance One Sees Several Strata of Society, Many Nationalities, Architecture of Three Centuries

RUNS FROM BEACON

JOY STREET, as all well-informed Bostonians know, begins at Beacon street, not far from the State House, goes abruptly down hill, and ends—well, as to just where it ends many are doubtful, a little uncertain, having never descended further than to enter the brick building that houses the Twentieth Century Club and the Town Room. And even those persons who know that Joy streets ends at Cambridge street may never have learned that it is apparently continued by Chambers street, which, starting parallel with the Charles river, finishes at right angles with it, a result that may be achieved by any street that aspires to be truly Bostonian.

To walk from the top of Joy street hill to the river at the end of Chambers street is to pass through several strata of society, to mingle with many nations and to behold styles of architecture that characterize three centuries. It is not a long walk, and it is replete with human interest for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. Its manifold attractions appeal to the thoughtful philosopher and the genial lover of children alike, and best of all they need no interpreter.

The Upper End

The publishing house of Little, Brown & Co., and the diocesan house of the Episcopal denomination almost directly across help to maintain at the top of the hill an atmosphere of learning and respectability that is at once impressive. This is further increased by the building already mentioned whose shining brass plates at the front announce it to be the home of the Twentieth Century Club and other important organizations. Next door stands the building that shelters the Forestry Association. These buildings, as well as a few beyond, have green lawns to set them off and a tree here and there, while across the street a bit further down is a miniature forest of locust trees partially concealed behind a high board fence.

All down the hill the buildings are in various colors—red, brown, gray and light and dark yellow. The style of the front door, including the door knob and the bell, proclaims to what period each building belongs; dignified plainness gradually giving away to the ornate. On one corner stands a large building belonging to the S. P. C. C.

Apparently a recent comer is Tony Angelo, whose modest window sign announces that he is ready to do first-class repairing of boots and shoes, while his Hebrew neighbor in a basement store across the way aims to attract trade by a display of wall paper in the window and a sundry drawing of people who, though unknown to fame, are perhaps well known in this neighborhood. The Peter Faneuil school, built in 1909, comes next, and then a police station. On the other side is a boarding house which boasts a shady little back yard where some of the men sit in the afternoons and evenings and discuss politics with a congenial policeman who stands on the other side of the fence.

The large number of colored people who used to live in the West End are represented on one part of this street by a few families who still hesitate to change old quarters for new, despite the fact that most of their friends have moved to some other section. The youngsters are a good natured set, and the older people look and move as if they yet belonged to the sunny South. When they meet on the walk they stop for a leisurely chat.

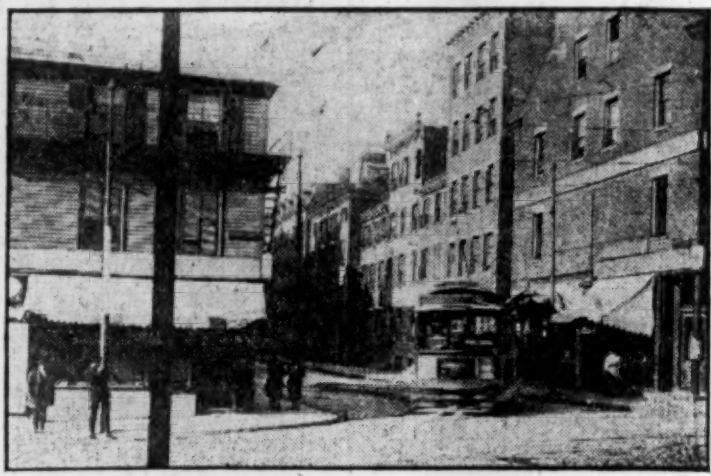
Father Down

It is when one gets as far as Chambers street that the greater activity and variety are seen. On the corner is the shop of a tailor. An Italian fruit store, a small shoe store and a Chinese laundry follow in quick succession across the way. The laundry is conducted by one Lone Chinaman who can scarcely speak a word of English. In his window he has placed a display of sandals, packages of tea, paper butterflies and many Chinese curios. He may wonder why they sell so slowly. Probably it is not because they are high priced, but simply because the people of the neighborhood do not care about possessing Chinese curios, being wholly absorbed with the business of making a living.

The Reformed Presbyterian church, which looms up next, has lately given the rear room over to a boys' club, as "West End House" on a brass door plate plainly indicates. Here in the afternoon and evening one hears through the open windows sounds of music and singing and animated discussion. In the summer scores and scores of West End children gather at this place morning after morning with lunch boxes of mammoth dimensions, and board a special car for an all-day outing. They return at about 7 o'clock in the evening with shouts of hilarity that announce their coming before the car turns the corner.

The clubhouse and girls' home of the Frances E. Willard settlement stand almost opposite, and the school of music managed by one A. Sheldovsky stands next. The buildings are nearly all apartment houses, and on the top floor of one of them live the residents of the Elizabeth Peabody house waiting for the completion of their new building on Charles street.

In the next block practically all the buildings have shops in the basement,



Corner of Cambridge and Chambers streets, opposite West End terminus of Joy street

and some have them also on the first floor. This arrangement is followed to the end of the streets. The shops are of great variety. Almost all of them have Hebrew signs. The tailor shops and the meat shops are in the majority. The windows of several of the latter are decorated with large painted pictures of fishes or chickens, sometimes of both. There are pushcarts on the street with the smiling vender standing guard; and there are also bargain tables on the walk outside the drygoods stores tended by the watchful keeper or his wife, who think to get more trade by placing their wares under the very eyes of the passers-by. This arrangement likewise gives the merchant an excuse for staying outside where he can keep track of all the important street events, and chat with his neighbors, too.

Shopping District

The variety stores are for the benefit of the hundreds of children who reside in this neighborhood. Their window displays vary with the seasons. At present the penny dolls and rubber balls have had to retire in favor of pencils, note books, pen-wipers and pencil boxes, and some of the windows still retain supplies of what appear to the uninitiated to be valentines but which are really Jewish new year cards and greetings. There are also tiny skeins of bright colored yarn designed to meet the needs of industrious little damsels who sit on the front steps after school hours and

crochet dolls' shawls, while their more studious sisters are in attendance at the Jewish Peoples Institute up the street, learning the conjugations of Hebrew verbs. Big slices of watermelon in glass cases at the door of the candy and fruit shops in summer played havoc with the pickle trade, but their day is over now, and pickles are again popular.

As is usual in the West End, the people are everywhere. They stand on the corners, they sit on the steps, they lean from upper windows. The pavement is crowded with children at various games. Some of them sit on the curbing and read books, undisturbed by the noise about them and sometimes unmindful of the call of their fathers and mothers. Early in the morning there is a steady stream of young people on their way to factory and store. Day or night there is sure to be music somewhere; sometimes it is supplied by the hurdy-gurdy, sometimes by pianos or phonographs, sometimes by a violin and harp owned by two wanderers who hail from across the seas.

To descend from Joy street to the end of Chambers is to see new Americans in the process of evolution to retrace one's steps is to leave behind the valley with its motley crowds and indescribable fragrances and to come once again into an atmosphere of aristocracy and quiet where the citizens have been Americans for many generations, if not for a few centuries. Nor will anything but the actual experience of such an expedition enable one to say with certainty which part of the jaunt is more to be desired.

GOVERNMENT IS FIRM ON HOME RULE ISSUE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a meeting held recently under the auspices of the Edinburgh United Liberal committee in connection with the center of the Young Scots Society, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the attorney-general, delivered a speech in a great measure devoted to the question of Ulster's resistance to the home rule bill.

Speaking of that province's threat of resistance by force of arms, the attorney-general said that the British were not a people who resorted to arms so long as there were constitutional means to redress grievances. The charge which was brought against the government, that they were not treating the Opposition seriously he refuted categorically. The attitude of the government towards Ulster's threats was that the parade of mimic weapons and mimic warfare could add no substantial weight to the views of those who met for demonstration, and that one fifth of the representatives of Ireland had not the right to veto the wishes of the rest of the population of the country.

The most serious side of the whole question lay, Sir Rufus said, in the lay-

ing down of a pernicious doctrine. He had said that armed resistance would lead to anarchy, and Sir Edward Carson admitted it. There were circumstances such as gross oppression and cruel injustice, owing to an act of Parliament, which did justify people in resisting, but in the case of a bill which was still in the cradle and which could not become law under two years, during which time there would be ample opportunity for constitutional agitation, there was no palliation to the unlawfulness of armed resistance. It was as grave a doctrine as ever had been preached. No man could lay down a doctrine such as this, and arouse passions, without the inevitable consequences.

The attorney-general finally declared the government's intention of going back to Parliament ready to take up the home rule bill where they had left it, and with the desire to persuade the minority in Ireland that they would not be in danger of either civil or religious oppression. The solution which the government sought was an Ulster convinced, not an Ulster coerced; and their aim was an Ireland at peace.

SPAIN CALLS OUT ITS RESERVES AND THUS WEAKENS STRIKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The ministry has fallen back upon the method adopted by M. Briand during the great French railway strike, to terminate the one now taking place in Spain. The reserves of the last six years have been called to the colors, and in this way a large body of strikers has been detached.

The railway men among these may now be sent to work the lines as part of the mobilized railway brigade. At the same time the determination has been taken to invoke the Cortes. The proposals for a settlement will be submitted to the Chambers and it is hoped that pending the debate on these it will be possible to prevent the strike, which has begun in Catalonia, from becoming general.

At present the Saragossa committee has ordered a general extension, a step which would dislocate the entire system. The peninsula is practically cut off from France, and communication with the country is largely reduced to the sailing arrangements made at the great ports.

The attempt of the church to bring about some agreement has not been successful. The strikers do not regard the priests with sufficient confidence to make their intervention helpful, and perhaps a

COLE APPOINTS THREE FIREMEN; TRANSFERS NINE

In a general order appointing three new firemen and announcing nine transfers, Fire Commissioner Cole also extended thanks to 79 officers and firemen who were in the Columbus day parade, representatively, on their off time.

The three new men are John T. J. Cronin, who has been assigned to chemical 7; Richard T. Parnell, who has been assigned to ladder 2, and Charles B. Lynch, who has been assigned to engine 19.

The regulars who have been transferred are: T. F. Lyons of engine 4 to engine 28, Michael Logue of ladder 2 to engine 21, M. J. Aylward of engine 19 to engine 8, J. F. O'Hare of engine 8 to chemical 10, W. H. McDonald of chemical 10 to engine 24, R. A. Dinin of engine 24 to chemical 12, J. F. Cuddy of chemical 7 to engine 4, N. R. Doyle of ladder 19 to engine 4 and J. M. Burke of engine 4 to ladder 19.

Little extra bitterness has been unwittingly stirred up in this way. The suggestion that the Pope should arbitrate has been rejected without hesitation.

The men insist that they have the power to gain their ends, and that they have no intention of accepting any but the terms they have put forward. It is this feature of the case that Senator Canals, the premier, regards as most serious, as there seems little chance of an agreement until one side or the other has been beaten.

CONNECTICUT NEVER HAD A KING

Record, Unique Among Colonies, Due to Mettle of Thomas Hooker—Paper II. in Connecticut and Rhode Island Group, Early Literature Series

Founding of American democracy at Hartford, within a decade after the settlement of Boston, and by a man who, although himself an orthodox clergyman, broke through the rigid limitations of the Bay colony theocracy, furnishes the basis of the accompanying paper. This is the second number on the Connecticut and Rhode Island group in the series on early American literature.

THE founder of Hartford magnified his offices of preacher and statesman. It was said of him that, when he was about his Master's business, he "would put a king in his pocket"; and as the pioneer statesman of Connecticut he pocketed securely and forever every vestige of royal authority, with the result that Connecticut, differing in this from the other colonies, can boast that it never had a king.

By removing to a point beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the Hartford people had achieved the opportunity to erect their own political institutions, and in this work, though there were several magistrates among them and at least one lawyer, it was Hooker, a natural political leader, who was the directing factor. To him is due the fame of Hartford as the birthplace of American democracy. The three towns of Hartford, Westfield and Windsor—for so had the migrating towns of New Town, Watertown and Dorchester been renamed—first met in legislative form in April, 1636, and passed certain laws concerning local interests.

Democracy Established

At this time some of the towns were still under a commission from Massachusetts, but this expiring they met again in 1637 as a separate infant commonwealth. At the convention held in Hartford in January, 1638 (9), a colonial constitution was adopted by which the government passed entirely into the hands of the people. It is in this constitution that political students recognize the first written constitution in the history of nations which based itself on the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It made no mention of a king, not even to deny his authority. Hooker was undoubtedly the parent of this document, though who supplied the final verbal apparel is not recorded.

It was to this consummation then that Hooker had been moving. It was not as a theologian that he had withdrawn from his brethren of the bay. His powerful sermons and exegetical treatises betray no flaw in the stern conceptions that were esteemed orthodox Puritanism. In him the reforming passion took political expression. It was as a pioneer of political thought that we have seen him leading the way: from a theocracy that ultimatum in an aristocracy, to a free democracy; from suffrage limited to church membership in a dominant body, to a free citizenship; from the discussion of theological dogmas, to the working out of a political ideal.

In the year preceding the adoption of this constitution Hooker had expressed his convictions on government in the course of a correspondence with Governor Winthrop about boundary lines between the colonies.

Winthrop had quoted the Levitical law, "Thou shalt bring the matter to the judge," and writes in his "Journal," "I expostulated about the unwarrantableness and unsafeness of referring matter 'of counsel and judicature to the body of the people, quia the best part is always the least, and of that best part the wisest is always the lesser. The old law was, 'Choose ye out judges and thou shalt bring the matter to the judge.'"

To this Hooker rejoined: "I fully assent to those staples which you set down; to wit, that the people should choose some from amongst them—that they should refer matters of counsel to their counselors, matter of judicature to their judges; only, the question here grows—what rule the judge must have to judge by; secondly, who those counselors must be."

"That in the matter which is referred to the judge, the sentence should lie in his breast, or be left to his discretion according to which (way) he should go, I am afraid it is a course which wants both safety and warrant. I must confess, I ever looked at it as a way which leads directly to tyranny, and so to confusion, and must plainly profess, if it was in my liberty, I should choose neither to live nor leave my posterity under such a government. Sit liber jure, as the lawyers speak. 17 Deut.: 10, 11. Thou shalt observe to do according to all they inform, according to the sentence of the law. Thou shalt seek the law at his mouth: not ask what his discretion allows, but what the law requires."

"It is also a truth that counsel should be sought of counselors; but the question yet is, who these should be. Reserving smaller matters which fall in occasionally in common course, to a lower counsel, in matters of greater consequence, which concern the common good, a general counsel chosen by all, I conceive, under favour, most suitable to rule and most safe for the relief of the whole."

Hooker's Great Address

Many like utterances indicate Hooker as the pioneer democrat, but upon a still more solid basis than any or all of these

rests his title to that distinction. This is a sermon preached by him at Hartford about six months before the framing of the constitution, of which shorthand notes were taken by Henry Wolcott of Windsor. For more than two centuries these notes lay unnoticed in a manuscript book. They were discovered by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, to whom Connecticut historians owe so much, and with great painstaking they were deciphered. These notes represent but the skeleton of the most momentous political discourse delivered in those days when the pulpit shaped the thought of the people, and every important election had its sermon; but as a document of lasting worth in the history of the doctrine of individual right and public liberty, the abstract is here quoted entire:

"Text: Deut. 1:13. Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you." Captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds—over fifties—over tens, etc.

"Doctrine I. That the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance."

"II. The privilege of election, which belongs to the people, therefore must not be exercised according to their humors, but according to the blessed will and law of God."

"III. They who have the power to appoint officers and magistrates, it is in their power also to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them."

"Reasons. 1. Because the foundation of authority is laid, firstly in the free consent of the people. 2. Because by a free choice, the hearts of the people will be more inclined to the love of the persons (elected) and more ready to yield (to their authority). 3. Because of that duty and engagement of the people."

"Uses. The lesson taught is threefold: 1st. There is matter of thankful acknowledgement, in the (recognition) of God's faithfulness toward us, and the permission of these measures that God doth command and vouchsafe. 2dly. Of reproof—to dash the conceits of all those that shall oppose it. 3dly. Of exhortation—to persuade us, as God has given us liberty, to take it. And lastly—as God has spared our lives, and given them in liberty, so to seek the guidance of God, and to choose in and for God."

Unlike John Cotton

Considering these enunciations alongside of those of John Cotton, who expressed a lifelong conviction in his oft-quoted words, "Democracy I do not conceive that God ever did ordain as a fit government for church or commonwealth," it is easy to understand that, in a different sense than the colonists intended to convey, the government trying to use both Hooker and Cotton would, indeed, be "strained for room."

Although Hooker was a voluminous writer, his published volumes amounting to more than two score, this sermon is looked upon as his best literary monument. With one exception, his other works are all doctrinal and exegetical. The exception is the book he wrote twice, the first manuscript being lost on the ship that sailed from New Haven in 1646 and was never again heard of, except as the "phantom ship" of Longfellow's poem—a remarkable mirage that was seen two years later—was regarded as its wraith.

The book, a reply to the great Presbyterian, Samuel Rutherford, was called "A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline," and was believed by New England divines to have demolished the Presbyterian form of government forever. It was published in London, in 1648, a year after its author passed away.

In connection with this work it is interesting to remember the probable relationship between its author and Richard Hooker, author of the famous treatise "Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," as valiant an advocate of Episcopacy as Thomas Hooker was of Congregationalism. Both were men of lofty character and spiritual gifts, as well as of eminent intellectual endowment, and whether relatives or not, were contemporary Englishmen, bred in the same church under the same system of education, yet whose honest reasoning led them in some respects to diametrically opposite conclusions.

The study of government appears to have had strong claims upon thinkers of the Hooker name, but the work of Thomas Hooker is the greater of these two by so much as pioneer reasoning calls for a more original genius than the most brilliant bulwarking of what is already established.

Had Actual Faith

Of Thomas Hooker's genuine piety there are many records. His reliance upon the divine protection was so simple and firm as not to be comprehended. As an instance, it is related that when he was escaping to Holland from England, having forfeited bonds to appear before the high commissioner, he was asked, "Suppose the wind does not serve when you gain the vessel?"

"Brother," was his reply, "let us leave that with Him who keeps the wind in the hollow of his hand." And when the wind turned and carried his vessel out to sea just in time to prevent his arrest, those about him called it a miracle.

Eliot wrote of the household at Little Baddow: "When I came to this blessed family, I then saw, as never before, the power of godliness in its lively vigor and efficiency;" and a letter written by Hooker to Thomas Shepard of Cam-

bridge opens a little door into his American home many years after. Mr. Shepard's second son Samuel, whose mother was Hooker's daughter, was brought up in his grandfather's home, and of him Hooker writes: "My little Sam is very well and exceedingly cheerful, and hath been so all this time, grows a good scholar. The little creature hath such a pleasing, winning disposition that it makes me think of his mother almost every time I play with him."

Thomas Hooker is accounted one of the greatest three preachers that came to early New England, the other two being John Cotton and Samuel Shepard; he was consulted in all the momentous theological questions that came up in the Bay colony, was moderator of the first New England synod, and was invited to sit in the Westminster Assembly. Yet for none of these things is he so well remembered as for the part he performed in the founding of democratic institutions at a time when the doctrine of royalty practically ruled the world.

AT THE THEATERS

GEORGE ARLISS ON ACTING

"We have arrived at an age when truth and sincerity govern every other attribute of the stage," said George Arliss in an address on the "Art of Acting" at the Plymouth theater Tuesday afternoon to members of the Drama League of Boston.

"It is possible that the best actors of every age have striven for this, but it is the development of our theater architecturally that has made it possible for us to admit sincerity as the first consideration," he said.

"Every effort is made to get perfect settings, lighting and acoustics and the audiences are a marvel of patience. So we are able to adopt natural methods of expression. Thus with the intimate modern theater the note of sincerity is growing more and more imperative. When I speak of truth and sincerity I do not mean the 'natural school of acting.' Of course, you can't always do the natural thing on the stage. You are bound to remember the artificial conditions."

"I want to say a word about listening. The art of listening upon the stage is a branch of our training to which you must pay especial attention. It belongs mainly to the study of the use of the eye. But the repose which suggests the active mind—following each word as it is spoken—is exceedingly difficult to acquire, and is the result of ripe experience."

Following the review of "Coming Home to Roost" in Tuesday's Monitor should have been printed the following cast in place of that inadvertently used:

Martin Bolt.....William Courtleigh
William.....George Shaeffer
Ellen Bolt.....Phyllis Bostwick
Miss Hudson.....Elsa Berold
Robert Harrison.....Felix Krembs
Dr. Colby.....William Sampson
Sarah.....Grace Elliston
Wilkins.....George Shaeffer
Dick McElroy.....Otto Hoffman
William Lawrence.....George Buckus
Aloysius Leonard.....Frank Monroe

CHARGE REFERRED TO STATE LAWYER

Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, referred to Attorney General Swift the complaint filed at the secretary's office today by Thomas L. Higen of Springfield, against the Standard Oil Company, in which Mr. Higen charges violation of the Massachusetts law of 1912 prohibiting discrimination in the sale of commodities and combination in restraint of trade.

In his complaint Mr. Higen charges that the Standard Oil Company has limited the available supply of gasoline in Massachusetts and is maintaining a scale of high prices which are not warranted.

ARTHUR HOLLAND RAILROAD HEAD

BANGOR, Me.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company yesterday the resignation of Franklin W. Cram as president and director was accepted, and Arthur Holland of Concord, Mass., was chosen president at the meeting of the directors. James Brown, New York, was chosen director in place of Eugene Delano, New York, and other directors elected were Arthur Holland, H. P. Binney, Boston; T. U. Coe, Percy W. Todd, W. A. Danforth, Bangor; John Watson, Houlton; T. H. Phair, Presque Isle; W. C. Spaulding, Caribou.

ACCEPTS CALL TO SOMERVILLE

Having accepted the unanimous call to become the pastor of the Broadway Congregational church of Somerville, the Rev. George L. Parker, formerly of Russia, where he served a church in St. Petersburg, will begin his service Sunday. Mr. Parker, entering from Louisville, Ky., received his degree from the Harvard school of divinity in 1900. He has served churches in New Haven, Ct., Palo Alto, Cal., and England.

Plain Corset Talks TO WISE WOMEN

(No. 5)
What makes Nemo Corsets so much more comfortable than any others?

Skillful designing, for one thing. Nemo Corsets fit. Lastikops Webbing and Lastikops Cloth, for another. These, our own inventions, are the only elastic fabrics that don't "give out." They increase corset-comfort 100 per cent., and make comfortable long corsets possible.

Used ONLY in Nemos. There are imitations, of course; but if anyone tells you some other elastic is "just as good"—Be a Wise Woman!



IN-CURVE BACK SELF-REDUCING

Picture Tells Story
You can see at a glance how the deep skirt-gores of elastic Lastikops Cloth (two on each side), and the "In-Curve Back" of elastic Lastikops Webbing (laced down to the end), give you figure-reduction greater than any other corset can produce.

Also, that when you sit down you will be easy and comfortable, and the corset won't "ride up."

Just try to match these corsets in any other make!

No. 506—low bust \$5.00
No. 508—medium
REMEMBER, our elastics outwear the corset. None others do.

OTHER NEMOS FOR STOUT FIGURES

Self-Reducing—with Hip-Confining Bands:
No. 319—low bust \$3.00
No. 321—medium
Auto-Massage Device:
No. 333—low bust \$3.50
No. 334—medium
Improved Relief Bands:
No. 403—low bust \$4.00
No. 405—medium
Limbsupport Extensions:
No. 406—low bust \$4.00
No. 408—medium
Improved Lastikops Bandlet:
No. 523—low bust \$5.00
No. 522—medium

No other corset can take the place of a Nemo—in service, style, wear or comfort.

Be a Wise Woman!—and deal only with stores that will sell you a NEMO when you ask for it.

KOPS BROS., Mfrs. New York

LIBRARY GETS FINE GIFT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two wagon loads of books were given recently to the Cossett library by Mrs. Jessie P. Barchus, a value in local material. Charles D. Johnston, who is collecting material on the history of this section, declared that they contained highly interesting facts about the history of Memphis.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

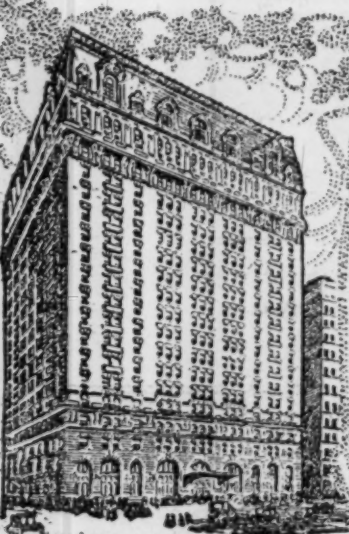
WESTERN

WESTERN

Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.
ERNEST J. STEVENS,
Vice Pres. and Mgr.
La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Ave. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

LARGEST, FINEST and BEST
Ventilated Ball Room in New England. Fully equipped for Balls, Banquets and other Social Events; also smaller ball room similarly equipped

FRANK C. HALL, Mgr.



KENNETH RIDGE, WATCH HILL, R. I.

OPEN ALL YEAR. A restful, satisfying place with all the advantages of a club or private home. Highest standard of service maintained in all departments. Week-end and motoring parties should make advance reservations. For terms and information apply

KENNETH RIDGE CO., WATCH HILL, R. I.

SOUTHERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles

Finest All-Year Hotel in the South. Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City. European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well-ordered hotel for a disquieting public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet of New Orleans.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF

Unique Sea Food Cuisine. FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast. HAMPTON ROADS, the Headquarters of the Nation's Warships. Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Managers, 245 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

THE HAMILTON

14th and K Streets, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located, all modern improvements and home-like. Table exceptionally good. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Send for booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

FOREIGN

CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA, CANADA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The new \$1,000,000 hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$3.00 upwards. European plan.

F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

CALIFORNIA

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court

A legacy of the past.

A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco

Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

HOTEL ST. FRANCISCO

This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay in at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods.

Ames Apartments "By the Sea"

MRS. WILLETTA AMES, Prop. Cor. Westminister and Innes Pl.—Most luxuriously appointed apartments on the beach. New, pressed brick building; two and three-room suites; steam heat; sun parlor; all outside rooms. Thirty mins. from Los Angeles. VENICE, CAL.

THE ANGELUS

IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.

C. C. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel

Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Winter at PINE INN

AT CARMEL-BY-SEA, CALIFORNIA

AMONG PINE TREES AND SUNSHINE

Steam heated; excellent table; autos meet trains at Monterey; moderate terms. Cottages in connection. Apply, MANAGER.

U. S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.

J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.

(For 19 years, Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Near Massachusetts Avenue

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE

A BACK BAY CAFE

MODERATE PRICES

HOMELIKE Music evenings and Sunday afternoon

Buyer's Chocolates and Bon Bons

The Irvington Cafe

UNDER TECH. CHAMBERS

Adjoining Huntington Ave. Station,

8 IRVINGTON STREET

Newly fitted up with all modern improvements.

Same management as Navarre Cafe, 461 Columbus Ave. The best restaurant priced restaurant in this section.

Music. H. C. DEMETER, Prop.



The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window.)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers

The Blackstone Chicago

Hotel Charlevoix

DETROIT, MICH.

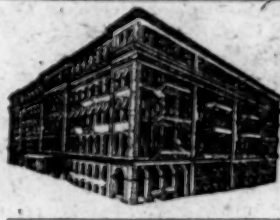
A hotel most particularly adapted for those who wish reliable, desirable and refined accommodations at a reasonable rate.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

200 rooms, 150 with private baths, 20 suites, bedroom, parlor and bath. Completely furnished and equipped, ideal location, in fact, first class.

GRINNELL BROS., Props.

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Merchants Hotel

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

PIERCE HOTEL

1300 CALIFORNIA STREET, DENVER, COLORADO

RATES—75c to \$1.00 per day, bath detached; \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, with private bath. Special weekly and monthly rates. New fireproof building. Centrally located. Strictly modern. All outside rooms, hot and cold running water and telephones. Night and day bellboy service. Wire or write for reservations.

O. F. DE FORD, Prop.

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in shopping district.

CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE

Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.

European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

THE SHIRLEY

THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS

DENVER, COLO.

IRWIN B. ALLEN

THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND-ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED

FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL METCHAN & SONS PROPRIETORS.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, Minn.

U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

Hotel Radisson Co.

WASHINGTON ANNE

EUROPEAN

A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HOTEL REO

Cor. 15th Ave. and Broadway, DENVER, CO.

14 rooms, luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water in every room; shower, public and private bath; elevator service; steam heat; cafe, European plan; rooms \$2.50 week and up; strictly first-class family hotel; no bar.

DUDLEY HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MO.

414 LINCOLN BOULEVARD

AMERICAN PLAN, \$1.50 AND UP

THE MONITOR HOTEL

ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE

NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

SALT LAKE CITY

400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.

\$1.50 Up. European.

Opened June 4, 1911.



The Chesterbury

PORTLAND, OREGON

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS

Located on the Nob Hill residential district in the midst of Portland's exclusive residences.

CORNER OF 20TH AND KEARNEY STREETS

MISS E. M. HOWE, Proprietress

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN



Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET

NEW-YORK CITY

Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.

Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.

European Plan.

Special rates or leases for suites.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT REMODELED and REFURNISHED

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

HOTEL POWHATAN

NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

187TH AND M STREETS.

Just Completed. Open Oct. 10, 1912. Quiet. Refined

Superior Service. Moderate Charges. European and Absolutely Fireproof. 200 Rooms. 150 with Private Bath. Every Modern Convenience.

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 5d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE

THE MONITOR HOTEL

ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

THE ROMA

HOME COOKING

In addition to the famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner. Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service.

221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

NO LIQUORS SERVED

WHEN IN SEATTLE

VISIT

MARYLAND

109 Columbia St.

and

503 Third Avenue,

SEATTLE, WASH.

DAIRY LUNCHEON

CHICAGO

THE GARDEN INN

144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN

115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe

Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch

WASHINGTON—Seventy-four million dollars was the value of the natural gas produced in this country for 1911. While there was a decrease in quantity from the output of 1910, the figures for the two years being 509,155,309,000 and 508,353,241,000 cubic feet, the value of the production in 1911 was nearly \$4,000,000 greater than that of 1910, a gain of 4.76 per cent.

The increase in demand for natural gas from consumers of all kinds, according to David T. Day, of the United States geological survey, in a report on the production of natural gas in 1911, just published by the survey, makes the supply of gas a matter of growing seriousness. Beyond question the natural gas that can be furnished in many of the fields of the United States is simply a function of the capital invested in natural-gas lines, and especially in power plants for pumping the gas. But the safety of such large investments decreases in proportion as the unsatisfied demand becomes indicative of a falling supply.

In Ohio and Indiana the yield has diminished so rapidly as to stop the investment of the further capital necessary to increase production.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

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The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

STUDENTS BRING THE AMERICAS CLOSER

Third International Gathering in South America, at Peruvian Capital, Marks Advance Toward Unity.

NATIONS IN LINE

THE historic city of the kings, the colonial metropolis of the Latin people of the continent, the seat of the University of San Marcos, the oldest in America, founded by royal decree of Charles V., with privileges and titles the same as the University of Salamanca, opens its doors to welcome the distinguished delegates to the congress of students, who arrive within its precincts filled with intense enthusiasm for a worthy cause.

This was the greeting that Dr. J. Prado y Ugarteche of Lima extended the delegates to the third international congress of American students, when representatives of 15 American republics assembled in the Peruvian capital to bring fraternal messages from their home countries to the Pan-American gathering.

It is scarcely too much to affirm that no recent event in furtherance of western-world understanding will be greater in its effect than this congress, held within the historic environs of Lima. For the first time since the congresses were instituted, there was present a duly appointed delegation from educational institutions in the United States. From the first welcome to the final wave of goodbye, the keynote sounded a unity that the students will be bound to make even more practical when graduating exercises are past and it becomes largely a question of voicing national and international ideas in place of individual opinions.

Character of Assemblage

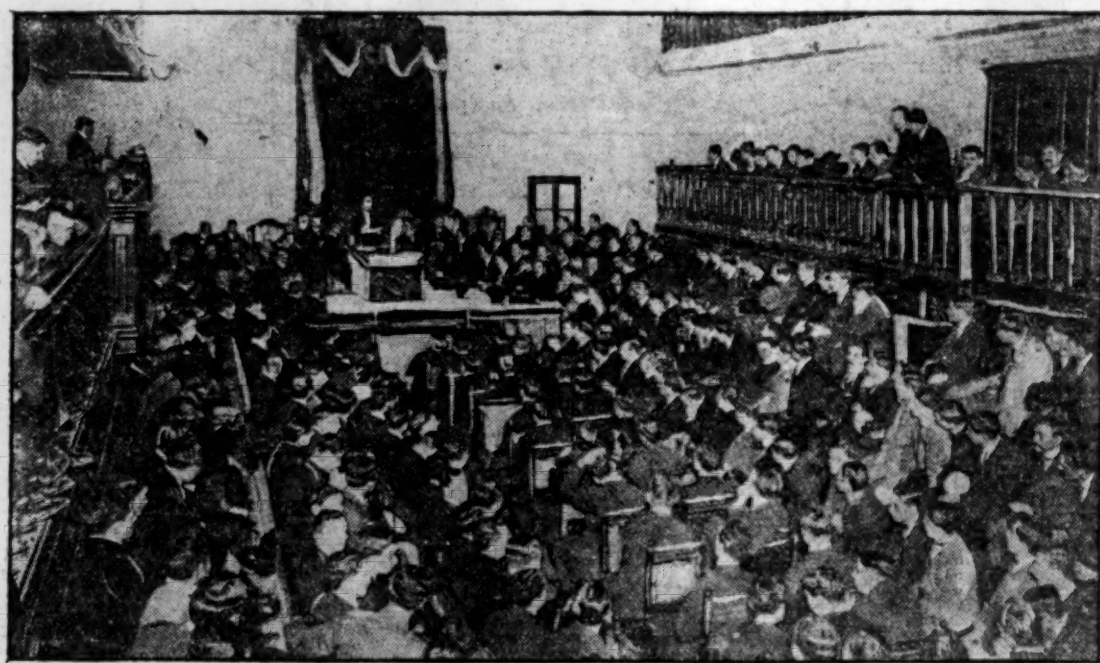
In respect to the congress itself, the attending festivities, the unwonted sight of placid Lima housing so cosmopolitan a crowd as so many representatives of North, Central and South America comprised, there is this to be said, that it outlasted anything of a similar nature in that vicinity, barring possibly the celebration of Peru's centennial a few years ago. From the port of Callao to the capital it was a continuous ovation as the delegates, after reaching the Peruvian coast city, proceeded to Lima in charge of their enthusiastic hosts. In fact, the incoming ships were met far out in the harbor by gaily bedecked steamers carrying the entertainment committees. As the foreign delegates reached shore they were greeted by lines of school children acting as guards of honor. The educational idea was carried out throughout. The event was one especially for the education of nations, beginning with those commonly considered at the top and reaching also the public at large.

The opening of the congress took place at the Teatro Municipal. In the presence of the President of the republic, the cabinet officers, the mayor and other municipal officials, the diplomatic and consular corps and a vast throng of professional and business men, including of course the entire faculty of the university the third international congress was declared open.

As president of the congress Senor Carlos Concha delivered an impassioned speech, couched in words that the rich language of the people made the more effective.

"Heralds of fraternity," spoke Senor Concha, "of new ideals and of new hopes, you come as happy travelers to this old seat of light, bringing in your hearts noble thoughts and with a brave front bespeaking the victories gained in the past at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. You come once more to enrich the land of Columbus, come with a fervor likened unto the cavaliers of the middle ages, because you have a mission in the future to fulfill: one founded upon strength and justice; because you know that the foundation rests upon the highest American thought, based on writings and history, with blessings that promise reform and independence."

Following the opening speeches of welcome the various delegations, through their spokesmen, responded fittingly. When it came the turn of the United States, Albert W. Bryan, on behalf of his associates, made an address which was received with great applause. Mr. Bryan emphasized the declaration that the intellectual progress of the world cannot be retarded, and said that there will come with the better understanding of each other's characteristics an unresisting plea for world peace. The students of America, he said, should and



Reception at University of San Marcos; in room where Senator Elihu Root, when secretary of state, was honored

would stand in the front rank of the army of conciliation.

With that love for song and music which Latin-Americans display on all occasions it is not to be wondered that the musical part of the opening program was an event by itself. The Philharmonic orchestra never played with more éclat. Maestro Soro, the noted Chilean student-composer, led the orchestra with a precision that won instant applause. Maestro Soro had composed the music for the students' anthem, while the words were written by Jose Galvez, the famous Peruvian poet. The soloist was Mr. Ledesma and the entire student audience joined in the chorus.

Occasion Social

Sociability was the prime feature of the gathering. There were banquets, entertainments for various delegations, excursions to famous places. The Peruvian press outdid itself in carrying forward the hospitality idea. The papers could hardly say enough about the significance of the event. For the students from the United States the scenes held peculiar fascination, what with the novelty of hearing Spanish and Portuguese spoken everywhere, while in the Latin-American, by the way, are rapidly acquiring proficiency in English.

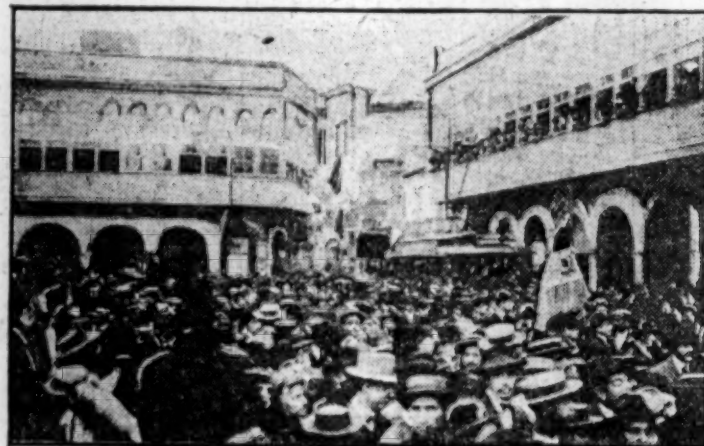
To the American students the reception held in the auditorium of the San Marcos University was of especial interest because in that hall, some years ago, Senator Elihu Root, while on his memorable tour of South America, when secretary of state, received an honorary degree from the institution. It must have come home with peculiar fitness to the delegates from the sister republic to the north that the time is ripe for cementing the educational ties that bind the two continents, and that in no avenue of progress can success be looked for with more assurance.

The delegation from the United States was composed as follows: Ralph McGee, University of California, president; Luis C. Infante, University of Wisconsin, secretary; Albert Protzel, University of Pennsylvania; Carlos Luis Traverso, University of Michigan; Thomas C. Seyster, Princeton University; Edwin Einstein, University of California; A. W. Bryan, George Washington University; Luther Zabriske, Yale University; H. S. Emerson, Columbia University; Luis H. Bouroncle and Ernest Gundlach, Harvard University.

Next Meeting in Chile

The next meeting place of the international congress will be Santiago, Chile. While in Lima the student delegates from the United States received the hospitality of the American minister to Peru, H. Clay Howard. Santiago, it is said, will extend courtesies in keeping with those of the recent congress. The American government's representative in that prosperous country will also be ready to show his countrymen the best there is. But there is one thing to be remembered in connection with the next international meeting. The Panama canal will then afford easier access to the east coast of South America, and while the educational idea must be uppermost, when the delegates go to Chile the commercial possibilities probably will not be overlooked.

A word about the two preceding



Enthusiastic crowds greeting delegates on their arrival in Plaza de Armas, Lima

congresses. The first took place at Montevideo in 1908. A year before the "Asociacion de Estudiantes de Montevideo" sent messages to every college and university in the three Americas inviting delegates to a conference for the purpose of forming an international student organization. Only seven countries responded to that invitation: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Senor Hector Miranda was the president of this first congress.

The second congress met in Buenos Aires. Two more nations were represented, namely the United States and Salvador. For one reason or another there seems to be no record of Bolivia having been represented. As for the United States, there were no direct representatives from this country, but such individuals were appointed as were within easy reach of Buenos Aires. This is in striking contrast to the recent congress, when the delegation from the north went the long distance to be present. Senor Hector Taborda was the president of the Buenos Aires congress.

The work of the Pan-American Union is evident in almost everything that has to do with Latin-American fraternity and friendship with the United States, but in no other direction has this been shown to better advantage than in connection with the recent students' congress. Dr. Edgar E. Brandon, who as a representative of the Pan-American Union has been making a thorough investigation of the social and economic problems of the republics, believes that this students' movement is one of the greatest international factors upon which America will depend in the future. Identified with the promulgation of this fraternal work and one of the historians of the interesting events at Lima is John Vassour Noel of that city. The photographs reproduced were made by Senor Arturo Vilalva Oliva and Senor R. Valverde.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Capt. B. B. Hyers, signal corps, relieved duty at Ft. Omaha, Neb., to Ft. Wood, N. Y., and assume command of that post.

First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, infantry, unassigned, to West Point, N. Y., and report to superintendent U. S. military academy, for temporary duty until Dec. 2.

Capt. C. F. Craig, medical corps, to Jacksonville, Fla., to represent the army at meeting of the Southern Medical Association, Nov. 12 to 14.

First Lieut. M. Murray, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to sixty-fifth company, and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. H. G. Humphreys, relieved duty at Ft. Adams, R. I., and proceed to Jefferson barracks, Mo., relieving Capt. R. F. Bryan, who will proceed to Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty and reported by letter to commanding general, central division, relieving Capt. W. L. Pyles, who will proceed to Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to commanding general, eastern division.

Orders Sept. 21 attaching Capt. T. Campbell, field artillery, to first field artillery, amended to assign him to second field artillery, Dec. 1.

Capt. G. Videmer, eleventh cavalry, placed on list detached officers, and

Capt. F. Parker, cavalry, removed therefrom and assigned to eleventh cavalry.

Naval Orders
Capt. J. E. Stephens, second field art. Comdr. A. T. Long, detached office naval intelligence, Oct. 24, 1912, to command the Des Moines.

Comdr. C. F. Hughes, detached command the Des Moines; to navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. B. B. Wygant, to the Vermont as navigator.

Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm, to duty inspector of ordnance, Washington Steel & Ordnance Company and Tredgar Company, Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Wallace Berthoff, detached the Vicksburg, to the South Dakota as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, detached office of advice advocate general, to the Mayflower as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. W. J. Moses, detached the Galveston, to the Vicksburg as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. W. H. Booth, detached the Baltimore, to the Hartford.

Lieut. H. E. Cook, detached the Mayflower, to the Vermont as ordnance officer.

Ensign W. C. Barnes, detached the New Hampshire; to the Paulding.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Randall, detached navy recruiting station, New Orleans, La.; to Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Whitmore, detached navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Ia.; to navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, orders Sept. 21, 1912, modified to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. M. Malkin, detached marine recruiting station, Pittsburgh, Pa.; to navy recruiting station, New Orleans, La.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hartung, to marine recruiting station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Mendelson, to navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. P. Druley, to assistant to inspector of electrical material, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Nero is at Kodiak.
The Mayflower is at North River, N. Y.
The Whipple, the Hull, the Preble and the Stewart are at San Pedro.

Naval Notes
The torpedo boat Jarvis, ordered today to be placed in commission at the Philadelphia navy yard as soon as possible after delivery by her contractors, developed a speed of 31.76 knots an hour over the five-mile course near the Delaware breakwater. In the four-hour endurance run she averaged 30.07 knots an hour. Her fastest run was 32.374 knots.

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SAY MUNSINGWEAR

Munsing Union Suits
For Men, Women, Children

Have back of them twenty-five years
of experience in making Union Suits

Perfection of Fabric, Finish and Fit is therefore a certainty. Munsingwear is knit from yarns of finest quality; each garment is cut with mathematical accuracy and shaped after the most approved models; the elastic flat seam cannot bunch or unravel; buttons are sewed on to stay; button holes are perfectly made; trimmings are of superior quality. Perfection of product is the constant aim in making Munsingwear.

Munsing Union Suits that sell for \$1.00 are made by the same skilled operators with the same expensive machinery and with the same care used in making the finest quality garments. Remember this when buying.

Each day in
Munsingwear
Multiplies
Comfort and
Satisfaction.

**MUNSING
WEAR**

You can't
Wash out
the Fit of
Munsingwear.
It's in to stay.

For samples of fabrics, style illustrations, and name of Munsingwear dealer in your town address
THE NORTHWESTERN KNITTING CO., 250 LYNDALE AVENUE, N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the signs of prosperity in the United States apparent at the present time.

WASHINGTON HERALD—The current issue of the Manufacturers Record, published in Baltimore and representing the commercial interests of the South, contains 10 pages of letters from manufacturers descriptive of the activity of their establishments, which cover almost every branch of industry. Business in every field of manufacturing is under a high pressure. In steel and iron new records are being made. The textile mills cannot handle their orders. Let us be thankful for prosperity.

TOLEDO BLADE—The greater part of the \$4,000,000 increase in the valuations of buildings for the county tax duplicate is returned from residence property. Though there has been a large amount of building for factory and commercial purposes in the last few months, this

work has been almost overshadowed, in point of investments made, by the construction of dwelling houses. This is a better test of the prosperity of the community than a government report showing an increase in industrial products and of the value of the products. The weekly reports of the commercial agencies show that the country is only at the start of a great period of prosperity. The tentative announcement of the board of review as to the increase in valuations indicates that Toledo is not to be ignored in the distribution of the good times.

AMERICAN FLOUR, HAY AND FEED JOURNAL—Crop conditions and the outlook for business in general have never been more satisfactory. A wheat crop from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year; a corn crop outlook of 280,000,000 bushels more than 1911; oats 285,000,000 more; barley, 42,000,000 more; all time hay, 18,000,000 tons more than last year, and prac-

tically all other crops showing various degrees of improvement, mean a year of general prosperity for the farmer, manufacturer, middleman and consumer. Reports from all sections, both from bankers and business men, state that there is a better "business feeling" and predict that the presidential campaign will not hinder this general confidence in any substantial way.

TECH CHEMICAL SOCIETY TO MEET

In the Tech Union Thursday evening the Chemical Society of Technology will open its season with a dinner, with six professors present, and Professors Walker and Talbot as speakers. Professor Walker is to talk about course 10, of which he is the new head. A series of lectures may be arranged in the afternoon in the Walker building. Seniors, juniors and sophomores of courses 5, 10 and 14 form the membership of the society. Men in course 14, however, are considering the advisability of forming a separate society.

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NEW HANDBAGS

Morocco has taken a new lease of life so far as handbags are concerned, and some of the newest receptacles of that material are inlaid artistically with a smooth, highly polished leather. They come in lovely shades of brown, green or blue, mounted and edged with gilt, German silver or gun metal, says the New Orleans Picayune. Some of them are of square shape and others are oblong, but both sorts have an outside pocket with a slant flap, metal outlined, a strap handle through which the fingers may be slipped, and all of them contain round change purses and a tiny powder puff.

Graphite, pin and real seal as well as pigskin are made into eight-inch envelope bags of a very smart order. These have broad strap handles fastening with a buckle which may be run forward or backward to accommodate the size of the hand, a plain slant flap and contain two compartments. One section is fitted with a mirror and the tiniest of manicure sets; the other is for the cardcase and the change purse.

TAILOR SUITS

Doeillet makes a specialty of very plain tailor suits, which are definitely built on Anglo-Saxon lines, writes a Paris fashion correspondent. One of the best this season is of deep cream and black striped in one of the new fabrics, called under the name of velours de laine, with a raised welt and a rough woolly surface.

The skirt is gathered at hips and back with the middle fulcrum laid into a single box plait that is unfastened and loosens itself before it reaches the end of the corset. The fastening is down the front, with three large buttons at the footline that can be left unbuttoned if one desires a freer movement of the ankles.

The coat is straight to the knees, back and front, with one revers that reaches to the hips. There are three buttons used for fastening it and two immense pockets at the side. Across the back is a loose, inch-wide belt with two forked ends, each end fastened with a large bone button.

HOME HELPS

When cooking potatoes in their skins, pierce them with the prongs of a silver fork.

All floors should be varnished in the fall of the year, and each piece of furniture carefully gone over with either oil or a damp cloth.

If silver is rubbed up every day with a dry flannel rag it will not have to be cleaned with silver polish oftener than once a month.

Little pieces of cardboard should be kept in a handy place so that they may be used to even the wick of an oil lamp. This should never be cut with the scissors.—Pittsburgh Post.

WIRE LIFTER

A housekeeper dented a tiny V at the top of the wire carpet beater and used it to slip under picture wires to lift them from the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. It was also used to replace them with. The heaviest pictures could be lifted down in this manner.

FASHIONS AND

MADE DISTINCTIVE BY PEPLUM

Pretty costume for indoors and out

THIS street gown is smart. It is simple, too, and it can be used within doors as well as out, so that later it will be available for an afternoon gown. There is a pretty, simple blouse and a two-piece skirt, but the peplum makes it especially novel and distinctive. The long sleeves are of the "set-in" sort, but the tucks over the shoulders conceal the seams.

Collars with square backs are much liked, but sometimes the round effect is more becoming, and this one can be shaped either way. Also the chemisette can be made with or without the collar.

Long sleeves with frills that fall over the hands are both new and smart, but shorter sleeves will be worn, and if the dress is wanted for indoor wear the sleeves can be finished at the elbows with prettily shaped cuffs.

Light weight serge and materials of the kind are appropriate for street wear, but for the indoor gown can be used the silk and wool materials. The new silk and wool serge is pretty and of light weight, and some of the wool materials show silk stripes that are effective, and again, there are many simple silks adapted to just such costumes.

For the medium size the gown will require nine yards of material 27, five yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with one yard of satin 21 inches wide for the collar, belt and trimming, five eighths yard 18 for the chemisette.

The pattern of the gown (7542) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MODES IN BRIEF

Sun-plaited skirts of chiffon or marquisette and draped blouses are much seen in France just now.

One of the newest skirts is that with a plain habit back and sides and a plaited front panel. On one side of this the skirt is finished with buttons and on the other with simulated buttonholes of narrow braid.—Pittsburgh Post.

The Robespierre collar now has frills that extend all the way to the waistline, the double line of net or lace held together with buttons of crystal or crochet.

HOME INTERIOR DECORATION

Pointers for the "Do-it-yourself" planner

THERE is nothing that gives greater pleasure than redecorating the home, purchasing new pieces of furniture, refinishing woodwork and floors, giving the rooms a different appearance.

It is not a difficult matter if one room is taken at a time. Some general plan should first be outlined, giving consideration to the new colors to be used on such important features as the walls and woodwork, having at the same time some general idea of the changes desired in the furnishings.

There are so many different ways of finishing walls, so many attractive shades to be had, that this is one of the most interesting features of the work. Its success, too, means so much in getting a satisfactory final result.

This is going to be "Do-it-yourself" decoration, and so wall-paper is out of the question. Everyone, however, can wield a brush, and so paint is the thing to use. Water paints are not to be considered in this case, because here we want a finish that is washable and durable. There are a number of satisfactory flat oil paints which will produce these desired effects. The paints come in many attractive colors, and color cards can be obtained from the local dealers. Very wide wall-brush should be used, and either hot paste or hot water applied. This very shortly softens the paste, and the paper can be scraped off easily with a putty knife or a flat piece of metal. It is well to wash off the wall with clear water after the wall-paper has been removed, and before applying the first coat of wall finish. Two coats for the darker colors and three coats for the lighter colors will give very good results, the first coat being mixed half-and-half with a sizing specially made for the purpose. A five-inch wall brush will be found very satisfactory for applying these flat paints, and it is really surprising how quickly one can go over an entire wall.

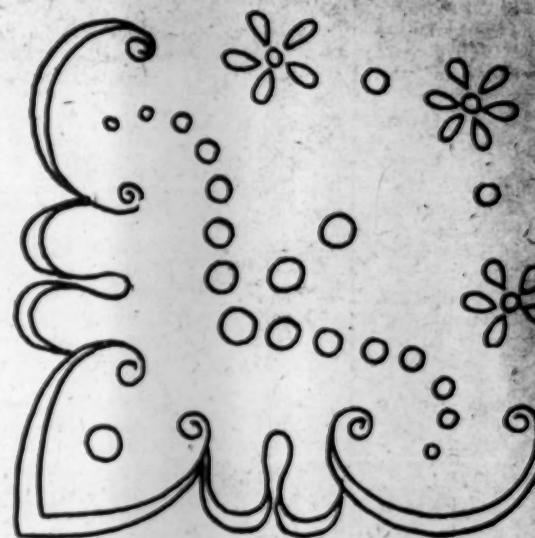
A simple little stencil design around the room at the ceiling corners gives an attractive effect, and does not in any way interfere with the pictures. If the ceiling is unusually high and an effect is desired, this can be very obtained by wall divisions, either a wainscoting or with a drop both of which can be obtained by stenciling.

Yellowish natural woodwork satisfactorily changed by a sun method.

The most common method is, that of coating this woodwork with white enamel. On work of this is best first to have the woodwork roughly washed and then lightly so that all little rough spots scratches are entirely eliminated. A covering of flat white paint should first applied in one or two coats, and to give a satisfactory white surface the enamel. Usually one coat of will be quite sufficient, and if this finish is rubbed with pumice stone oil to a dull finish, it will be much satisfactory at the start. Of course white-enamel finish will get dull after repeated washing. By the use of stone and oil one gets the dull effect. There are many chambers as dining rooms finished in the natural effect that can be very improved by white enamelling the work. This, of course, covers up imperfections in the wood and gives room a most thoroughly bright effect.

Oftentimes the woodwork can be effectively treated by using a stain and varnish combined. Of course, produce a darker effect of the present finish. Oftentimes lighter pine and oak effects will monize better with the general scheme of the room if they are in this character. The browns, i.e., good, while the greens, anies are used with equally. One coat of such material will quite sufficient, after good woodwork and sanding it light to be sure that there are no on it.—Suburban Life.

DESIGN FOR CORNER FOR SC



The scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers worked solid and the dots as eyelets. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

WHEN MARRIED IN THE CHURCH

Order of events at the ceremony

If a bride-elect has selected a church for the setting of the ceremony, she should insist on punctuality. She and her attendants should arrive exactly on the hour mentioned in her invitations, or a few minutes before.

The mother and any sisters and brothers of the bride arrive a little before the bride, and the mother, on the arm of the head usher, walks to her seat, the first pew on the left at the head of the center aisle, says the New York Press.

On the arrival of the bride, her father and attendants, the center aisle is cleared by the ushers, and news is sent to the groom and the organist.

As the wedding "arch" peals out the ushers advance toward the chancel.

Then the bridesmaids two and two, walk up the aisle. The maid or matron of honor immediately precedes the bride, who is leaning on the arm of her father or her nearest male relative.

The ushers divide into two groups and pass to the side of the chancel; the bridesmaids do the same.

The bride is met by the groom at the head of the aisle, and removes her hand from her father's arm, taking that of the groom. She is led to a place in front of the clergyman, her maid of honor standing at her left and her father standing behind her until the moment of giving her away. After he has done this, he steps to the pew on the left, beside his wife.

riages waiting for them and drive the bride's home.

The parents of the bride follow directly, and after the entire party and special guests have entered, the other guests leave. Music played until the church is empty.

When the bride has no attendants, her father remains at her side at the entire ceremony. If a mother, a bride away, the bride walks to the aisle on the arm of a brother or alone. When the clergyman asks gives her away, the mother rises, a few bows or says, "I do," and re herself.

These are the important points church wedding. The personal tastes of the bride may change somewhat, but the general idea remains the same.

TOWELS IN PLENTY

Have plenty of dish towels and on which to dry them. Have a set of these cloths, two for china, for glassware and three for the tin crockery ware. Allow them to be only for their legitimate branch dish washing and change once a for clean ones all round, says the apolis Tribune. The dishes will be nicer and the towels will be more kept clean than if you go about usual way.

CLOTH FINE, TO

No matter how beautiful the dinner of silver, cut glass and china, say New Haven Journal Courier, if the is not of the finest satin-damask keeping with the gorgeous decor the dinner table is a failure.

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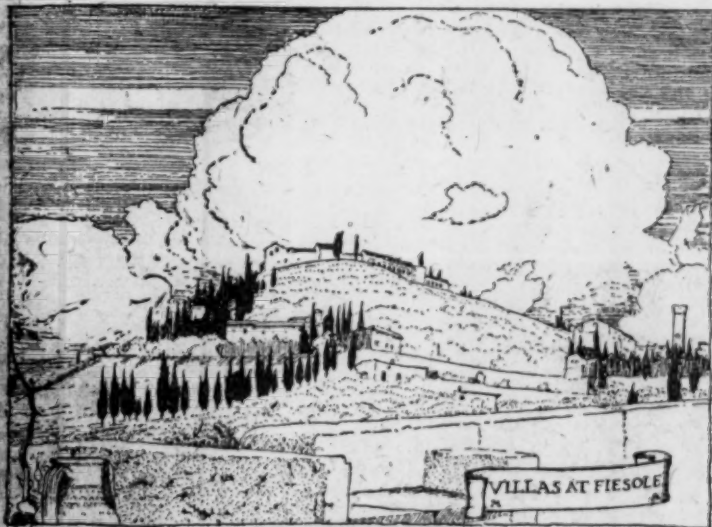
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THE HOUSEHOLD

LOVELY ITALIAN VILLAS

Embowered Homes Described by Constance Armfield and Illustrated by Maxwell Armfield



View of villas about Florence, set on hills and surrounded by picturesque trees, clambering vines and flowers

LIFE in an Italian villa sounds an idyllic experience to those in teeming cities, but like all phases of existence it soon becomes normal when it is entered on. Yet these old-world gardens, nearly always built on charming sites, do possess a distinctive attraction from that of ordinary country houses. The luxuriance of the flowers, with their brilliant coloring and easy growth, helps the restful atmosphere which is so characteristic; but the graceful manners and pleasant acceptance of work and burdens by the servants have also some considerable part in the charm. The sense of effort is lacking as the sense of rush and yet there is perpetual gentle activity manifest everywhere. Every villa of importance, for example, has a podere or farm attached to it, where maize and vines and mulberries and fig trees flourish; no ruthless noises of machinery disturb the peace of these unfenced patches, wrested from tree to tree; the plaintive folk-song of the peasants rising and falling like a Gregorian chant, alone are heard with the incessant murmur of the grilli or cicadas, and when a stream runs near, the brek-kek-kek of frogs.

Most Tuscan villas are built on hills and nowhere are they lovelier than round Florence. There are few more fascinating experiences than visiting these villas. Behind forbidding walls, over whose tops masses of Banksia roses clamber, such unexpected vistas wait; and even when the villa stands out the center of a commanding group of cypress-trees, one may be certain of surprises as one wanders up and down its terraces. The patch of ilex that makes so sharp a blot upon the hillside, turns out to be a hollow grove to which one descends by a tiny twisting path guarded by lichen-stained steps. Here a table is set on velvet turf, and through an unexpected gap extends a glorious panorama of fertile hills and the many-towered city. Water is trickling near, and the comfortable cane chairs invite one to listen to the slumberous murmur, while an old servant who might have stepped out of a Paolo Veronese, brings in a tea service of Renaissance gold plate, and transports one to the century when Cellini fashioned such things for his patrons.

When one enters the villa, the vast round library lighted by lamps of alabaster on high columns, with a narrow room leading off, book-lined like the greater one, is in keeping with the air of that far-away Renaissance period into which this villa seems to carry one. More modern is the villa of two hospitable Americans, leaders of the international colony who live round Florence. The open vestibule stretches across the front of the villa, banked up with flowers, and through walls of blossoms one gains the great square hall, high and cavernous, with shining polished floor and heavy carpets. Flowers again abound, in no small vase but in mighty bowls: Sheaves of scarlet lilies starred with white and cat's eye green; And then one passes out on to a broad terrace, floored with brilliant tiles in which a strong deep blue predominates, the broad walls between the loggia pillars are cushioned, and at one end swing hammocks. From here one looks down into the wonderful gardens winding down and beyond to the endless ever-changing plain and Tuscan hills.

I do not know why the more "Italian" residential side of Florence happens to be by the Arno; but the Englishman or American who populates the hills about Fiesole or Settignano or Bellio Guardo is quite out of his bearings when he crosses the Ponte alla Grazia, and, following the inevitable tram lines, dives into deep embowered country lanes, and is led along their narrow paths to the stately gates which guard the homes of the Italians. Spreading lawns surround these villas on the lower level, dotted with strange trees, some of tropical descent and some of very ancient histories. Sitting under a magnificent one, one looked across at a grove of bamboos, whence at dusk fireflies flitted. A great magnolia reared its flower-laden branches

near to a laden nespoli or loquat tree, propped up, so heavy was its burden, and pomegranates made pyramids of scarlet. Behind the villa was an ilex walk, monstrous as the ancient cedars which shadowed the right wing, and against which the brilliant shutters of the famous Della Robbia blue told out with startling effect. This particular villa was painted white in true Italian fashion; and the flower garden was cut out with huge terracotta vases bearing the Medici arms, a mass of blossom against the rose-hung pergolas.

With quaint conceit, the mistress of this villa dressed in blue to match the shutters, carrying their radiance into the garden. She had one grievance only—the herbaceous borders of her friends' English gardens did not thrive, for the quick sun drew out the strength and the flowers somehow failed to root.

Very different is the life of the Italian country house from that enjoyed by families of equal rank in England or America. There are no gay week-ends, no crowded parties. The country house, villa or castle, is the gathering place of family life, and the relations between the family and their peasants and tenants are still patriarchal in their closeness and simplicity. The vintage and the chestnut harvest are events of importance to them all. Though even into these hill places, these mountain villages to which the old families retire in summer, modernity is creeping. The head of one of the oldest and most honored families in Italy, together with his brother, have just failed to be elected to the council of the hamlet which has skirted their castle for centuries. The Socialists turned them out of office. And the story is told with a laugh by his wife. Surely one has traveled far from the days when peasants were thrown into dungeons at the least suspicion of lese majeste. And the old villas, many of them one-time monasteries or convents, surely see now happier and more protected people than in the days when husbands disciplined their wives with daggers, and family feuds rendered armed invasion of one's drawing room an ever-present possibility.

SCARF STILL LONG

Scarves of malines, chiffon or net are still three yards long and at least a yard wide, but they are worn in a wholly novel way, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. One end of the filmy material, gathered into many deep folds, is ribbon-stayed, pinned to the bodice an inch or more above the waist line; then drawn up one side and across the back of the neck, then down the other side of the bodice to form a deep V, there caught under an ornamental buckle and finally allowed to run diagonally over the side of the skirt. Sometimes the scarf is caught half way down the skirt with a second ornamental buckle matching the one used upon the waist and again it hangs freely almost to the hem of the skirt. The new scarves are untrimmed and have no finishing other than the selvages of the material at the sides, but the end which is not ribbon-stayed must, of course, be finished with a deep hem.

SHOE POLISHER

A convenient shoe polisher and cleaner may be made by fastening a strip of woolen cloth about 24 inches long and four inches wide to the ends of two wooden handles, each about 12 inches long. Pieces of a broomstick do very well to supply the handles, and an old heavy stocking will serve well for the cloth, says Good Housekeeping. With such a polisher one may rub up his or her own shoes while on the feet, without bending so far over. The cloth may be rolled up on one of the sticks to form a thick firm cushion with which to cleanse the shoes before polishing. One of the handles may have an end whittled down to serve as a scraper for removing hardened mud.

FED ON FISH FOR A FORTNIGHT

Put on family bill of fare in place of meat

MEAT being extremely high, one housekeeper decided she would try using fish for one week, and see if the family tired of it. Nothing was said to said family about the proposed experiment. Monday's dinner was started with butterfish, seasoned well, sprinkled with flour and fried in bacon drippings or oil. Tuesday they had fresh codfish, after the following recipe:

Two pounds of fresh codfish tied up in a piece of cheesecloth and boiled for half an hour in well-salted water. When cooked drain off the water, take the cloth off carefully so as not to break the fish, then remove the bones and skin; put on a platter and pour over the fish a dressing made with one cupful of milk and one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, well seasoned with salt and pepper. Stir in two well-beaten eggs.

On Wednesday they had bluefish, split, seasoned, dipped in cracker crumbs and fried in oil. It was served with tomato sauce.

Thursday's fish was Spanish mackerel. Season with salt and pepper; pour over it one tablespoonful of melted butter and put in a pan well greased with bacon drippings. Place in a hot oven, baste, watch carefully so as not to burn, and serve with tomatoes that have been sliced, seasoned and sprinkled with flour and fried.

During the week meat was never once asked for. On the contrary, every one was more than pleased and wanted to know "what kind of fish are we going to have the coming week." The market is full of so many different kinds of fish and there are so many different ways of preparing it, both hot and cold, that the problem of having fish for two weeks and making a change in the menu every day was a very simple one, writes Anna S. Richards.

Following are fish recipes which have been found excellent:

Scalloped fresh cod—Boil two pounds of fresh cod in salted water, then flake in small pieces. Make a sauce with one cupful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, and season with salt and pepper. Butter a baking dish and put a layer of bread crumbs on the bottom, then a layer of fish, pour on part of the sauce, add another layer

of fish and cover with sauce; cover the top with bread crumbs mixed with grated cheese. Bake for half an hour.

Halibut, boiled and served with a tomato sauce—Tie two pounds of halibut in a piece of white cheesecloth and boil in salted water. When cooked, remove cloth carefully so as not to break the fish, take off the skin and remove the bones. Serve with a sauce made of one small can of tomato paste, one cupful of hot water, half an onion chopped very fine, one thin slice of bacon, minced, salt, pepper and the juice of half a lemon; cook thoroughly and thicken with a little flour. Just before serving pour the sauce over the fish, sprinkle with a finely chopped hard-cooked egg and a little parsley.

In the second week there was lobster, either broiled or boiled, and served with a mayonnaise dressing or sauce made with drawn butter, parsley and lemon juice; also sea bass baked with a dressing made of bread crumbs, moistened with a little drawn butter and well seasoned, adding a dash of Worcestershire sauce; and soft-shell crabs fried and served on toast were more than enjoyed by all.

AUSTRIAN LINENS

Among new things for the table are the beautiful Austrian linens, ivory-white in color and delightfully soft in texture. The patterns are small and dainty, mostly in polka-dots and diamonds, satin finished and well scattered over the surface. Scarfs, finished with hemstitched hems, cost \$1; a luncheon cloth, \$1.65; and napkins to match, \$4.50 a dozen. A large tablecloth costs \$5. In damask table linens, those with centerpiece imprints to match the borders are very attractive, says the Ladies' Home Journal, both in round and square shapes, costing \$3.25 each and upward, with napkins to match at \$4 a dozen.

TEST THEM FIRST

To find whether hooks and eyes will wash without leaving iron-rust marks, test them with a magnet, says the Washington Herald. If they can be drawn by the magnet, they contain steel and should not be put upon wash dresses.

Methot

Fashion's Feather Shop

METHOT PLUMES are the FIRST CHOICE of women who observe the nice distinctions in QUALITY and STYLE that bespeak good taste. For this reason many persons infer that prices are high,—which is not true—prices are EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

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This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

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Send 4 cents postage for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY

Specialist in Hair Goods

TRIED RECIPES

BELLE CAKE
Take 2½ cups of sifted flour and mix with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sift again. Add 1½ cups of very fine granulated sugar, creamed with half a cup of butter. Beat the whites of two eggs to a froth, and gradually add to the flour half a cup of milk; follow with sugar and butter and next the whites of the eggs. Flavor with a little almond or vanilla extract, and bake in moderately hot oven for about 45 minutes.

TRIFLES
Work one egg and a tablespoonful of sugar into as much flour as will make a stiff paste. Roll it as thin as a silver dollar and cut in small cakes. Drop a few at a time into hot fat, deep enough to float them. Cook until they rise to the top, turn them over, and when a nice brown, take them out and dust a little powdered sugar over them.

EGGS EN FROGAGE
Melt a tablespoonful of butter, add a small cup of grated cheese and stir continuously until the cheese is melted and creamed. Beat slightly six fresh eggs, and stir into the cheese. Add salt and a dash of cayenne or paprika; continue to stir until the eggs are scrambled, then serve at once.—Washington Herald.

TWO SIMPLE PIES
Sift one level teaspoon of baking powder and half a level teaspoon of salt, with two cups of flour; rub in one half cup of lard or butter, and mix with water until stiff enough to roll out. With this paste line one rather deep pie plate and gash in several places. Have the edge cut with a pastry jagger to make it crimped. Bake and when cool fill with stewed berries and cover with beaten cream; serve at once.

For the second pie line two plates, one deep and the other of the same size but as flat as possible for plate to be found. Bake these, and use for an upper and under crust for the following filling: Heat two cups of milk, add one quarter cup of corn starch made smooth with a little cold milk, and cook five minutes. Add about two rounding tablespoonfuls of sugar and two eggs beaten. Cook until the egg thickens, and flavor with vanilla.

SALT CODFISH CHOWDER
One cup pick up codfish freshened in hot water twice. Boil with one onion and one good-sized potato thinly sliced. When all are tender add one pint of milk, season with butter and pepper. Heat and serve with croutons or crackers.

FISH CROQUETTES
These croquettes can be made with the remains of any cold fish, picked free from skin and bone and seasoned well with pepper and salt. Add bread crumbs equal to weight of fish, one or two beaten eggs and moisten with stock. Flavor with anchovy sauce and a squeeze of lemon juice. Form mixture into croquettes, dip each into egg and bread crumbs, fry a golden brown in dripping.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WORTH KNOWING

A most effective way to clean linoleum is to wash first with a little water and then polish by applying milk.

When boiling haricot beans do not put in the salt till the beans are nearly cooked, otherwise they are apt to split and crack.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing it, and you will obtain nearly double the quantity of juice that would be obtained if it were not heated.

The shank bones of mutton, so little valued in general, if well soaked add to the richness of gravies and soups for sick-room broths.—Minneapolis Tribune.

CARE OF PINS

A good idea after buying a paper of new pins is to cut one line off at a time and not to dive into the whole paper at once, says Needlecraft. A sewing basket should have its pin cushion well supplied with pins, and when sewing a box should be near at hand into which all the pins can be tossed in a hurry.

A pin-tray or small pin cushion should be on every girl's or woman's bureau; and the pins should be put into these at night when, perhaps, a pin or two will have to be taken out of the stock collar belt. The pins used in pinning on a veil should always be put back in the veiling after it has been carefully folded up and before placing in the hat-box or bureau drawer.

James McCreery & Co

23rd Street

34th Street

SPECIAL VALUES

For Thursday, October 17th

WOMEN'S WRAPS & COATS

In Both Stores.

Evening Wraps of Black Charmeuse with deep shawl collar and cuffs, bottom trimmed with marabout; silk lined and interlined. value 65.00, 45.00

Evening Wraps of Brocaded Velvet, satin lined and interlined. 35.00 value 45.00

Long coats of Imported Scotch Thistle-down Mixtures, trimmed with velvet, satin lined throughout. value 59.50, 42.00

Long and 45-inch Coats in a variety of styles and materials. 12.50, 14.50, 18.50 value 19.50 to 32.00

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

In Both Stores.

Tailor-made Suits of Rough Tweed Mixtures and Diagonal Serge. Several models. values 22.50 and 24.50, 16.50 and 19.50

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth. 23.50 value 29.50

Tailored Street Dresses of Serge, braid trimmed. value 21.50, 16.50

Tailored Street Dresses of Velveteen, two models. values 25.00, 32.50, 21.50 and 27.50

Handsome Afternoon Dresses of Satin Charmeuse, two models. 37.50 and 42.50 values 45.00, 49.50

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR & PAJAMAS

In Both Stores.

White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, medium weight. value 1.00, 75c

Swiss Ribbed Merino Vests, silk trimmed. value 1.00, 75c

Swiss Ribbed Merino Tights. value 1.25, 75c

Outing Flannel Pajamas. value 1.50, 95c

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New York

34th Street

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Used by your Grandmother and every Generation since to deliciously flavor Dressings for Turkey, Chicken, Game, Meats, Fish.

DELICIOUS PRESSED BEEF. Take a 6-pound cut shin beef, wash thoroughly, cut in small pieces, place in kettle, half cover with cold water, add cook slowly for 5 hours. Remove fat, gristle and bone. Chop fine, add 2 even teaspoonfuls of Bell's Seasoning, heating teaspoon salt, and enough of the liquor to moisten well. Place in deep dish with heavy weight on it and cool. An onion cooked with the meat will add to the flavor.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE SAUSAGE. To each pound of fresh lean pork, add 1 level tablespoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1½ even teaspoon salt. Sprinkle over the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cakes and fry.

REMEMBER. 1 lb. can Bell's Poultry Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing of 100 pounds meat or poultry, or the 2½c. can, 300 pounds.

Bell's Booklet of valuable cooking recipes of your grocer or on receipt of postal.

FOR DELICIOUS SAUSAGE FLAVOR AS DIRECTED, EITHER WITH BELL'S SPICED POULTRY SEASONING, BELL'S NEW ENGLAND SAUSAGE SEASONING, OR BELL'S WHITE SAUSAGE SEASONING.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Important Sale of Waists at \$1

For Business and School Wear

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They are made in our celebrated shirt style with French turnback cuffs and turnover collar, so much in demand this season. These are regular \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 waists. Sizes 34 to 42. Mail orders promptly filled. Postage 8c. No goods sent C. O. D.

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MAKE THE FEET COMFORTABLE
If your shoe dealer hasn't got them, send size of shoe and \$1.00 and we will mail them to you.
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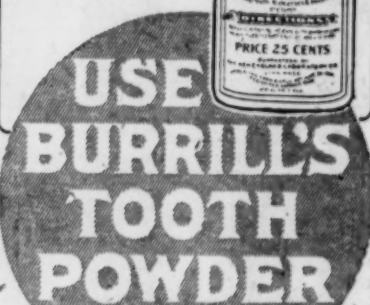
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FOR SALE
APPLES
I am now taking orders for Baldwin Apples to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed and free from worm holes and bruises. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.75 per bushel box.
HERBERT A. THAYER
Fruit Acres, Harvard, Mass.

WOOD
Kindling Wood
20 bushels of kiln dried kindling wood, from 2 to 6 inches long, delivered, \$2.
FARWELL WOOD CO., 44 Harvest St., Dorchester. Tel. 126 South Boston.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS
FALL IS HERE—Have your chimneys cleaned before the winter comes, by the chimney expert who goes all over New England, and has had 50 years' experience.
OELSCHLEGER,
36 Brattle Street * Tel. Roxbury 1912-W

CHIMNEY SWEEP
Consult W. E. Smith Co. If your chimney has a poor draft, or needs to be swept or repaired; we do work in Boston or suburbs. 16 Chauncy Pl., Jamaica Plain. Telephone 329-W Jamaica.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
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Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER-Employment by day or week wanted by experienced dressmaker; cutting, fitting and remodeling suits and dresses; also alterations; references: MISS JONES, 108 Dudley st., room 15, Dorchester, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKER-Desires employment by day or week; references: MISS J. ALLINGHAM, suite 3, 23 Dana st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKER-competent to fit and finish, good designer, would like employment by the day only; references: HAT-TIE MOXLEY, 1511 Broadway, Boston, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKER desires employment; 15 years' experience; thoroughly competent for private high class work by the day; references: MISS F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts st., Boston, Tel. 293-R. 21

DRESSMAKER first class, desires employment; alterations, remodeling suits and gowns; MISS GALLOWAY, 28 Templeton st., Dorchester, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKER-ASSISTANT-Rolanda Young woman, without experience but quick to learn, wishes employment in dressmaking establishment; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKING by the day desired by competent woman; cuts, fits and remodels gowns and suits; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, South Boston, Columbia graduate, would teach; English, history, Greek, Latin and grammar; MISS LUCY HEALD, 15 W. 10th st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

EXPERIENCED WOMAN would like position as attendant, in kind and obliging, has good references; Address: MISS MARY, 12 Highland ave., Somerville, Mass. 10

FINISH CLASS LAUNDRY WORK done at home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-wanted; colored girl in the city, to do home nights; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

GIRL (colored) wants laundry or day's work; MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

GOVERNESS-A lady of education, desires employment to care for children by the hour or week; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER with 10 years' experience, desires position in a private home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as manager, working in small family; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman, capable, wants position as housekeeper for small family; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER with 2 girls (11 and 14) desires position with elderly couple or to do chamberwork; understands all about the house and laundry; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined young woman, desires position as housekeeper or companion in small family; MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER-desires position in small family where she can have her 9-year-old girl; good cook; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

HOUSEKEEPER-Neat, experienced Swedish girl desires work in small family by day or week; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

LADY of refinement desires a position as companion or attendant; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS-colored, also day's work; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes work at home; good, sunny drying; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS, excellent, wants work to do at home; first-class references; MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS-WORK wanted to take home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

NURSEYMAID, experienced, trustworthy and competent, desires position in home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

PARLOR OR SECOND MAID-Young woman, desires position in home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as helper to business woman; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wants steady position in private family; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE want positions as caretakers for winter on farm or country estate; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG RELIABLE COLORED GIRL desires position as domestic; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, desires position as social secretary or companion; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN-American Protestant, wishes position as housekeeper; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN (25) would attend to light duties and be generally useful in home for room and board; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN (American) with 4 years' business experience, wants position as secretary; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN wants day's work; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement wants position as attendant, caretaker of home; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

SALESLADIES (experienced)-For all services, jewelry and leather goods. Address: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

SALESLADIES (experienced), irrefragable, for all services, jewelry and leather goods. Address: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

SALESWOMEN wanted for millinery and infants' wear department; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHILD'S ATTENDANT-Refined Swiss woman, reliable, trustworthy; has taken entire charge of children; speaks German, French and English; good references. Address: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

COOKING or general housework wanted by a capable southern woman; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

DAY WORKER wanted by colored woman; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

DRESSMAKER-First class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city references; MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Good man with wife, as foreman on good farm in Newton county, Georgia; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

WANTED-A man to help in grocery and manage small meat market; must have some experience, know the meat business; references: MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

WANTED-An experienced string chicken picker; steady work. Apply by letter only. MISS ANN, 144 Park st., Medford, Mass. 10

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS
BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS
ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. SLACY, 910 Boylston St., Boston, Tel. D. B. 3609.

ART
CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 306 Boylston St., Boston; 32 Union St., New York.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE
Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

ARTIST
PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Collodion Markers, 25c. Steel 50c. Tourist Students' 25c. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES
W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal St., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bowdoin St., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS
G. H. WESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chambré Slinis.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Tel. 167.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER
RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer St., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS
LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets, MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

CUTLERY
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
ROBESPIERRE COLLARS, the latest neckwear for ladies, at C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts Ave.

FLORIST
"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HODGKINS, 4 Park St., Boston.

FURNITURE
MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY STEPHEN MORRIS CO., 40 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly St., Tel. 277.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton Pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks, Fire Candles. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GLOVE SPECIALTIES
THIS WEEK'S SPECIALTY, 16 Button Doe-Skin Glove, \$1.98. Fowne's 16 Button Kid Glove, \$2.50. Dents' Gloves for Men, \$1.50. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington Ave.

GROCERS
YOU GET QUALITY AT A COB, ALDRICH & CO., 124-126 Washington St., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK
COMINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders filled. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple Pl., formerly 48 Winter St.

HARDWARE
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS
WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery St., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

IMPORTERS
RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.—Brasses, Silver, Embroideries, Hand-made Laces, Toys. Wholesale and retail, 429 Boylston St., Boston; 12 W. 31st St., New York.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS
"CARTERS' UNDERWEAR PLEASE," NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LAUNDRY
CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington Ave.—Ladies work a specialty; cleaning, dyeing, Tel. 576-B. B.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING
McDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MILLINERY
STUDIO MILLINERY—Sale on trimmed millinery; hats made to order and remodeled a specialty. Rm. 34, 110 Tremont.

PATTERNS
S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BOY TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms, 500 Boylston St.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

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World's Latest Financial News

MARKETS REFLECT DECIDEDLY BETTER SENTIMENT ABROAD

Stocks in New York Strong With Good Gains for the Active Issues - Canadian Pacific Has Big Advance

BOSTON COPPERS UP

Signing of the peace protocol between Italy and Turkey furnished the required incentive for putting up stocks this morning. European sentiment was cheerful and markets stronger as a result of the peace pact and the improved sentiment abroad had the effect of advancing the New York market at the opening nearly a point above last night's closing prices.

The market was not particularly active but was manifestly strong. Canadian Pacific was particularly strong. It opened four points above last night's closing at 209. Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting were strong features. Great Northern preferred was in good demand.

Granby, North Butte, Butte & Superior and Calumet & Arizona were active and higher on the local exchange.

Following the early report, business quieted down somewhat. California Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 89 1/2, and advanced more than a point further before midday. Toledo, St. Louis & Western opened up 1/2 at 69 1/2, and advanced more than a point further. Advances of a point or more were made by American Lined Oil, "Soo," Great Northern preferred, Corn Products common and preferred, American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper.

Canadian Pacific, after opening up 4 points at 209, advanced 1/2, and then dropped back somewhat. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 172 1/2, and improved a good fraction. Reading was up 1/4 at the opening at 177 1/2, and then sagged off fractionally.

On the local exchange Shattuck & Arizona opened up 1/2 at 28 1/2, and advanced a point further. North Butte was up 3/4 at the opening at 38 1/2. It advanced to 39 1/2, and then sagged off. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 48 1/2, and held around that figure. Granby was up nearly a point at 63 1/2.

Stocks were very quiet in the afternoon. Mexican Petroleum and Central Leather were strong features. United Fruit was strong on the local exchange.

LONDON—Sentiment was cheerful on stock exchange in final dealing, and last prices were highest of the day. Improvement was attended by a certain degree of conservatism, and fresh business was of only moderate extent. Easier discounts worked to advantage of domestic issues, although dealings on the curb were affected by a heavy rainfall.

American railway shares and Canadian Pacific finished at top figures. Copper metal statistics caused rampant bull speculation in respective securities. De Beers bettered early morning price, rising to 201-16, a net gain of 9-16. Rio Tinto retained the advance of 2 1/2 over Tuesday's final price at 76 1/2.

Continental Bourses closed firm.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 7 to 1 points. Oct. 10 at 10.02, Nov. 10.03 to 10.04, Dec. 10.30 to 10.31, Jan. 10.35 to 10.36, Feb. 10.42, March 10.44 to 10.45.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices easy. Middlings 6.05d, off 10 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 33,000, including 24,700 American. Futures opened steady, 4 to 4 1/2 off. At 12:30 p. m. steady, 4 to 5 1/2 off from previous close. Oct. Nov. 5.81, Dec. Jan. 5.75 1/2, Jan. Feb. 5.77 1/2, March-April 5.80.

CHILD'S CO. STOCK INCREASE
NEW YORK—Stockholders of Childs Company will vote at special meeting Oct. 30 on proposition to increase preferred from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperature; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; colder; Thursday fair, slightly warmer.

The area of high pressure which was central over the upper Mississippi valley yesterday morning has moved southward and is now central over western Pennsylvania. It is producing cool pleasant weather in the northern sections east of the Rocky mountains. Frosts were reported from Minnesota eastward to Maine and as far south as Cincinnati, O. A disturbance on the Gulf coast is producing unsettled weather and rain in the southern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 39; 12 noon 50
Average temperature yesterday, 53.1-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 60; Portland, Me. 62
Buffalo 50; Albany 60
Nantucket 61; Pittsburgh 60
Washington 70; Chicago 56
Philadelphia 59; Des Moines 66
Jacksonville 76; Denver 74
Kansas City 72; St. Louis 72
San Francisco 59

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:58; High water
Sun sets 5:01; Low water
Length of day 11:03

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	192	192	192	192
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	59	59	59	59
Am. B. & F. Co. 1st pd.	155	155	155	155
Am. B. & F. Co. 2nd pd.	70	70 1/2	69	69 1/2
Am. Can.	45	46 1/4	45 1/2	46
Am. Car. & Fm.	60 1/2	61 1/4	60 1/2	61 1/4
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Express	185	185	185	185
Am. H. & L.	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
Am. Ice	22	22	22	22
Am. Lined Oil	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	15
Am. Lined Oil 1st pd.	38	39 1/2	38	39
Am. Lined Oil 2nd pd.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Smelting	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T. & T.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am. Writing Paper	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Zinc	45	46 1/4	45 1/2	46
Atchafalca	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	110
Atchafalca 1st pd.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco 1st pd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Beth & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
B. & O. 1st pd.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
B. & O. 2nd pd.	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
Brooklyn Union	145	145	145	145
Cal Petroleum	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Cal Petroleum 1st pd.	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Ca. Pacific	269 1/2	269 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2
Cent. Leather	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cent. Leather 1st pd.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
C. & C. St. L.	60	60	60	60
Chi. & M. W.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi. & M. St. P.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Col. Fuel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cons. Prod.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Corn Prod.	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Denver	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver 1st pd.	40	40 1/4	40	40 1/4
D. S. & A.	9	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
Erle	36	36 1/4	35 1/2	36
Erle 1st pd.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Gen. Electric	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Gen. Motor	36	36	36	36
Goldrich Co.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Goldrich 1st pd.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gr. Nor. 1st pd.	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gr. Nor. 2nd pd.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Homestake	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ill. Central	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Inter. Met.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter. Met. 1st pd.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int. Marine	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66
Int. Marine 1st pd.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Int. Paper	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Int. Paper 1st pd.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Kan. City So.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan. & Tex. 1st pd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kresge Co.	82	82	82	82
Lakeview Steel	53	53	53	53
Led. Valley	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
L. & N.	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
May Co.	84	84	84	84
Mex. Petroleum	87	89 1/2	86 1/2	89
M. & S. L.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
M. & S. L. 1st pd.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
M. Pacific	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nevada Cons.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat. Lead	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nat. Lead 1st pd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
N. Mex. 2d pd.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Norfolk & Western	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Norfolk & Western 1st pd.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario & Western	37	37	37	37
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Penn. Gas	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Penn. & Eastern	15	15	15	15
Pittsburgh Coal	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pub. Serv. Corp.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ray	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2
Reading	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
Reading 1st pd.	97	97	97	97
Repub. Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Repub. Steel 1st pd.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rick Island	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rick Island 1st pd.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Rick Island 2nd pd.	11	11	11	11
S. & S. L.	56	56	56	56
S. & S. L. 1st pd.	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Southern Ry	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Southern Ry 1st pd.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
S. L. & F. 2d pd.	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
St. Paul	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St. Paul 1st pd.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Tenn. Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Ave.	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
T. & L. W.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
T. & L. W. 1st pd.	32	32	32	32
Toledo Rys. & L.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. 1st pd.	62	62	62	62
U. S. Express	75	75	75	75
U. S. East Iron Pipe	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Union Bag & P.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Bag & P. 1st pd.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
United Dry Goods	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Union Pacific	172 1/2	173	172 1/2	173
Union Pacific 1st pd.	69	69	69	69
U. S. Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U. S. Steel 1st pd.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Va. Carolina Chem.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Walsh	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Walsh 1st pd.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Wells Fargo Ex.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
West. Maryland	57	57	57	57
Western Union	79	79	79	79
W. & L. E.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
W. & L. E. 1st pd.	34	34	34	34
W. & L. E. 2d pd.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Woodworth	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry. 43 1/2.

Cambria Steel 54, Electric Star Bat. 56.

General Asphalt 1st pd. 7 1/2, Lehigh Nat. 94 1/2.

Lehigh Valley 88 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel 1st pd. 103.

Philadelphia Company 30 1/2, Philadelphia Company 1st pd. 44.

Philadelphia Electric 23 1/2, Philadelphia Rap. Tr. 27 1/2.

Philadelphia Trac. 83, Union Tract 52 1/2, United Gas Imp. 90.

STEEL RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Louisville & Nashville has ordered 70,000 tons of steel rails.

It is understood that these will be rolled by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

The Pere Marquette has also purchased 15,000 tons of rails.

It is reported that the Chicago & Northwestern has contracted for 6000 freight cars with the American Car & Foundry Company.

DEMAND FOR CARS EXCEEDS SUPPLY

NEW YORK—To preclude car shortage on its lines during the fall, Pennsylvania has 27,000 employees engaged on rush orders to put all bad order locomotives and cars in shape. About 11,500 men are repairing freight cars, and 1225 are building new ones. More than 10,000 are repairing locomotives, and 1350 are constructing new ones. Some 2800 are working on passenger equipment.

The company is waging an active campaign toward getting greatest possible service out of its 263,000 freight cars. Every effort is made to prevent holding of loaded cars at seaports, and to have shippers load and unload promptly and to load to capacity.

PRODUCE

Boston Receipts

Apples 7840 bbls 1308 bxs, cranberries

374 bbls, peaches 12,084 pkgs, California

oranges 1934 bxs, lemons 336 bxs, California

fruit 12 cars, grapes 280,412 bskts

11,069 cartons, raisins 400 bxs, peanuts

50 bgs, potatoes 15,497 bu, sweet potatoes

607 bbls, onions 544 bu.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$5.10@5.40, winter

patents \$5.35@5.60, winter straights

\$5.10@5.40, Krasas \$4.70@5, winter

clears \$4.80@5.25, spring clears \$4.40@

4.65, fancy \$5.50.

Milled—Spring bran \$23.75@24.25,

winter bran \$24.50@25, red dog \$23, mid-

dlings \$24.75@30, cottonseed meal \$20.25

@30.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 76 1/2c, No. 3

yellow 75c, steamer yellow 76c, ship No. 2

yellow 75 1/2c@76c, No. 3 yellow 74 1/2c

@75c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 43 1/2c,

No. 2 clipped white 42c, No. 3 clipped

white 42 1/2c

World's Latest News of Investment

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE FIRM WHILE MARKET HOLDS STEADY

Rate of Manufacture Makes It Probable That There Will Be a Scarcity of Home-Grown Clips Before New Wools Are Available—Heavy Imports Expected

Wool market conditions and values remain steady and strong, although manufacturers are taking few speculative risks pending the election, for there is little doubt in the trade that consequent changes in the tariff are in prospect.

It is generally conceded, however, that little more than an incidental and sympathetic influence can be exerted on this season's wool output by any expectations of tariff reductions. The real price changes will occur, in all probability, next spring, when the new domestic clip is coming on the market.

At the rate of manufacture now reported, there appears to be some likelihood of a scarcity of desirable grades of home-grown stock before the new wools can become available, so that the continued sustained price-level seems pretty well assured for several months to come.

Demand is of the character that indicates taking of supplies for immediate use, and it is fairly evident that buyers in many instances are merely keeping just ahead of current requirements, rather than acquiring supplies in anticipation of their future needs.

The market for dress goods and for men's wear is so good this year that it may safely be termed the most active on record for a long period. The call for heavy-weight goods has been so lively that the market is well sold up and orders are cleaning up whatever is available. On spring fabrics the orders have been excellent and a busy season is under way. Quotations are higher on all lines than they were a year ago, and jobbers do not hesitate to pay the advance, for the consumer accepts the situation as inevitable and also pays the price without much demurring.

This state of affairs applies quite as conspicuously to seasonable underwear as it does to outer garments, and in many lines of heavy-weight products there is an actual scarcity for immediate delivery. Hosiery especially is in demand in excess of the current supply.

With such conditions prevailing there is little reason to expect many changes in the firmness of the wool market. Both

on fleeces and territory wools the outlook for continued demand is excellent, even though it may be temporarily slowed up by passing influences. For Ohio and above 31c the accepted quotation, and delaine holds at 34c, or a shade above for fine washed. Montana wools bring 24@25c, and these and other lines show no actual change from previously ruling prices, except where special reasons intervene, and bargain concessions are readily snapped up.

Reports from southern Texas indicate that fall shearing is practically over in that state and considerable wool of good quality has been obtained. Texas wools are on the basis of 55@57 cents for 12 months. California wools are on the clean basis of 52@53 cents for choice northern, 48@50 cents for middle and 45@47 cents for fall clip.

Pulled and scoured stock moves moderately. Choice fine staple territory is on the scoured basis of 64@67 cents, half blood 63@65 cents, three-eighths 58@61 cents, and quarter blood 55@58 cents. Clothing territory is rated at 58@62 cents, for fine, scoured basis, and 55@57 cents for fine medium.

Carpet mills are ready enough to buy in ordinary lots, but the difficulty experienced in securing supplies is still a pronounced factor. Arrivals are limited in both quantity and quality and prices are exceedingly firm.

Receipts of wool now amount to about 215,000,000 pounds of domestic stock for the year to date, or some 15,000,000 pounds in excess of domestic arrivals to the corresponding date a year ago, while upward of 112,000,000 pounds of imported stock has also been received on this market, against little more than one half that amount for the like period in 1911. Reported shipments are about 100,000,000 pounds less than receipts but this does not represent the wool available, as a considerable number of deliveries take place without such record as is given to arrivals by rail or vessel.

There is no surplus of wool in the visible supply. In fact it is believed that heavy imports will be required in the next six months to round out stocks and supplement domestic offerings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATE RAILWAYS ARE PROFITABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—With the exception of one short line which extends to the Iron Knob for the purpose of carrying flux for the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, all the railways in South Australia are the property of the state. That their working is resulting in a direct profit, in addition to other benefits, was shown by statistics quoted by the commissioner of public works, the Hon. R. Butler, M. P., in the House of Assembly recently.

Commenting on the good seasons experienced during recent years the commissioner said that in 1902-3 the railways' passenger revenue was £281,566, in 1910-11 it was £325,075. In the same period the revenue from mails had risen from £61,000 to £116,000 and that from minerals had jumped from £226,728 to £304,000.

The grain traffic in the nine years had advanced from £29,578 to £134,000, an increase of 400 per cent; wheat from £19,090 to £39,000; general merchandise from £353,166 to £347,000, livestock from £72,300 to £108,000 and miscellaneous from £31,033 to £51,000. The total railway revenue from 1902-3 had been £1,076,612, and for 1910-11 £2,014,075. These figures showed that, in addition to the prosperity of the country, the management of the railway must have been fairly good. As had been pointed out, the railways paid 3.51 per cent on the capital expenditure, while the money for their construction had been borrowed at 3 per cent. The state had done a tremendous amount of railwaying out of the railway revenue, had recouped capital from it to the extent of £400,000 to £500,000, and the railways had handed in to the treasurer above all that £1,500,000.

The tremendous boom in the business of the International Cotton Mills, the big Southern and New England coarse goods textile combination continues to grow. It is understood that as a result of the remarkable activity in duck and allied classes of goods the unfilled orders of International at present are four times as great as a year ago.

The International system as a whole is sold ahead over four months, and certain of the mills are sold ahead even further. The Bay State Cotton Mills in Lowell have 75 per cent of their capacity sold up to next July and due largely to the record-breaking automobile tire business as the principal product is tire fabrics. The Bay State last week took the largest order in its history from one of the biggest tire makers in the country.

With the fall advance in duck prices effective and at the rate that business is now coming in it is quite probable that the International gross figures will get up over \$17,000,000, putting International close on the heels of Amoskeag and Pacific as regards annual turnover.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS

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STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that English and French stocks of copper on Oct. 15 increased 215 tons, while copper supplies abroad decreased 1024 tons, making a net decrease in the visible supply of 809 tons to 43,569 tons against 44,378 tons on Oct. 1, 43,528 tons on Sept. 14, 45,578 tons on Aug. 31, 43,513 tons on July 15, 41,763 tons on June 30, 42,863 tons on June 15, 44,813 tons on May 31, 46,338 tons on May 15, 49,938 tons on May 1, 49,601 tons on April 15, 50,342 tons on March 31, and 64,431 tons on Oct. 15, 1911.

The estimated stocks at Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 362 tons to 3788 tons against 4150 tons on Sept. 30, 4415 tons on Sept. 14, 5009 tons on July 15, 6858 tons on June 30, 7708 tons on June 15, 8254 tons on May 31, 9379 tons on May 15, 10,121 tons on April 30, 10,650 tons on April 15, 10,900 tons on March 31, 11,100 tons on March 15, 11,500 tons on Feb. 29, 12,700 tons on Feb. 14, 13,100 tons on Jan. 31, and 13,450 tons on Jan. 15 last.

DECREASE IN TOURIST TRAVEL

CHICAGO—Railroad agents say that automobiles and the cold summer caused a decrease of more than 25 per cent in summer tourist travel in the West this season, especially observed in long distance business. Colorado, Utah, Montana, the Atlantic coast and even Europe suffered this loss, ascribed almost in the ratio of one to one between the weather and the gas wagon.

Short distance travel has not been appreciably affected. Much of the tourist travel originates west of the Mississippi, where farmers have been liberal buyers of automobiles. The middle West was affected most by bad weather.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS CO.

ALBANY—Public service commission authorized New York State Railways Company to merge Utica & Mohawk Valley railway, Oneida railway, Syracuse Rapid Transit and Rochester & Suburban railway.

LONDON EXCHANGE WITHSTANDS WELL BALKAN IMBROGLIO

Position of Market Is Strong. Business Is Quiet but There Is No Great Uneasiness Manifested

AMERICANS FAVORED

LONDON—The London stock exchange has withstood the shock of the Balkan crisis well. There are not many directions in which speculative commitments are open. Unfortunately, London had to bear the brunt of Berlin and Paris sales. But the intrinsic position of London was such that no great harm could result. Here and there were heavy declines. But it was simply that half a dozen dealers, saddled with foreign sales, were offering stock at the same time.

Brokers report quiet business, but there has been no great uneasiness, and underlying conditions are good. There is every reason to expect decided activity in the autumn, now the political crisis is over. The London position has rarely been sounder.

Knowledge that America took quite as much and more gold than she required from the open market and that it was apparently possible to avoid cutting heavily on the Bank of England was greatly liked. It came as a decidedly pleasant surprise when America sold gold earlier acquired in London. At the moment it looks as though the gold export fears had been overcome.

If the Bank of England were drawn upon heavily, the position might alter, but London could endure even a higher bank rate with equanimity with the political situation clearer. At the moment the Bank of England has been forced to relax its grip on the money market, and it will not secure a tight hold again unless conditions alter materially.

It is perhaps useless, until the Balkan situation has definitely crystallized, to lay stress upon any particular groups. It is said in London that the Canadian Pacific segregation plan is actually drawn up, and that, although it may not be made public for some time, directors are quite decided on the policy for dividing the interest. London continues fundamentally optimistic about Americans.

The tin position is a very strong one. The statistical position is excellent, and it is difficult to see at the moment any adverse influences. The copper position is regarded as rather more uncertain. It was curious that September statistics had little influence. As regards lead, with consumption so much above production, the market is confident. Spelter, it is thought, must advance well ere long. The syndicate is not disposed to sell.

BOSTON BELTING COMPANY BUSY

An official of the Boston Belting Company states the business of the company has shown remarkable improvement in the past few weeks, reflecting the change for the better in business generally throughout the country.

The company was fortunate in having practically no stock of rubber on hand when prices started on recent sharp decline and the management is now in a position to stock up at present low prices.

Officials are at a loss to explain the present low price of Boston Belting Company stock at \$160 a share—the lowest in over 20 years—as earnings are satisfactory and there is no prospect of any reduction in the present dividend rate of 88 per cent.

LEHIGH & WILKESBARRE COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA—Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company 5 per cent bonds of 1888, of which \$2,601,000 are outstanding, and which mature Nov. 1, will be paid in cash. These bonds are secured by lien on certain lands in Luzerne county and a sinking fund of 10 cents per ton on each ton mined was established. Retirement will leave Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company with only one issue of bonds, namely, consolidated mortgage 4s, dated 1910 and maturing serially from June 1, 1913, to 1930. There are \$16,996,000 of these bonds outstanding.

BREAKS PASSENGER RECORD

NEW YORK—Theodore P. Shonts announces that on Monday the Interborough Rapid Transit Company transported 1,199,747 passengers, which is more than on any other single day since the opening of the line on Oct. 27, 1904. The previous record was 1,170,512 on Sept. 25, 1909, at the time of the Hudson Fulton celebration.

FRENCH GRAIN CROP

PARIS—France's wheat crop for this year will total 125,040,000 hectoliters, or 293,858,100 bushels, which exceeds even the most optimistic estimate issued a few months ago. The rye crop will total 37,515,400 bushels or 15,964,000 hectoliters, which is 2,036,000 hectoliters less than government estimate.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK—American Locomotive Company has received following locomotive orders: For Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, five engines; for Atlanta & West Point railway, one freight and one switching engine.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Five Per Cent Gold Bonds

DATED OCTOBER 1, 1912

DUE OCTOBER 1, 1932

Interest payable April and October 1st
Bonds may be registered securing principal

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY TRUSTEE

The following statements appear in the letter of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. addressed to us, signed by Jasper N. Keller, President of the Company:

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will create no encumbrance on its property to impair the security of this obligation.

If any mortgage or other encumbrance be placed hereafter upon its property, or any of it, said bonds shall be included therein and secured thereby equally with any other bonds secured by such mortgage.

The net earnings of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1911, amount to \$3,130,802.88

Fixed charges, including interest on these bonds, will amount to 615,000.00

The present capitalization of the Company amounts to 43,061,600.00

The total debt of the Company, including this issue of bonds, will amount to 12,500,000.00

The present capitalization of the Company amounts to 43,061,600.00

The Company has paid dividends of not less than 6% per annum for fifteen consecutive years.

Referring to the above the undersigned offer these bonds for public subscription at 100 and accrued interest to date of full payment, payable as follows:

On application, \$50 per \$1000 bond.

Balance on allotment on or before Tuesday, October 22, 1912.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 a. m. on Thursday, October 17, 1912, and will be closed on or before 3 p. m. the same day.

The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice and to reject any subscriptions and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire Street
BOSTON, MASS.

56 Wall Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COTTON PRICES ARE CONSIDERED REASONABLY LOW

NEW YORK—Within 10 days or two weeks more the cotton belt will be pretty well out of frost danger, and every day meaningful counts as a price factor.

Cotton for future delivery is now selling at \$2.90 a bale less than it brought two weeks ago, at the opening of October. Meanwhile there has been a drop of 58 one-hundredths of a cent a pound, and there are not a few market opinions which agree that this looks cheap, especially if the South should have a spell of any sort of bad weather.

How far down cotton prices have gone is discovered from an average of the four more active contract months. Below are the opening, high, low and close for these contracts between Oct. 1 and 14 inclusive:

	Open	High	Low	Close	14 Drop
December	11.19	11.19	10.54	10.54	.65
January	11.13	11.13	10.54	10.54	.59
March	11.25	11.25	10.72	10.72	.53
May	11.35	11.35	10.81	10.81	.54

The contract average, which reached the low point on Monday was 10.65 against 11.23 on Oct. 1. Spots at New York fell during the current month to the new low of 10.90 on the same day, or 55 points down, making a decline of \$2.75 in the past two weeks. A year ago the New York spot price was near the lowest of 1911 at 9.40, and two years ago at 14.90—just three cents or \$15 a bale above the closing spot quotation of Monday.

Cotton now at 1½ cents above last year's price and three cents below that of 1910 is not a dear fiber in view of the world's splendid spinning outlook. The near eastern disturbance is more than offset by the progress in restoring normal trade conditions for cotton goods in the far east.

COTTON CONSUMED IN SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON—A special report by the census bureau today gave the total amount of cotton consumed during September as 437,322 bales, and the total of active spindles in operation during the same month as 29,705,792. Cotton on hand September 30 was: In manufacturers' hands, 722,781 bales; in independent warehouses, 1,387,807 bales. Total imports in September were 10,510 bales and exports 729,859.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—M. C. Kronheimer of Eisenberg's Store; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—Irvin Eichengren of Eichengren & Co.
Baltimore, Md.—Abraham of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.
Bangor, Me.—H. F. Sawyer of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; Adams.
Chicago, Ill.—W. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Cincinnati, Ohio—G. I. Izzo; U. S.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers Sons; Lenox.
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greener of Adams & Sons; Essex.
Columbia, Pa.—M. Heineman; U. S.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westing of Bentley & Olin; U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—E. Goldstein; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Garcia and M. Iglesias; Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros.; Tour.
Kansas City, Mo.—T. C. and B. F. Ellis; Tour.
Lancaster, Pa.—T. C. Long of Long & Davidson, with friends.
Lebanon, Pa.—G. Heinrich; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—H. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. Hollins of Hollins & Sons; Bruns.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Barnett; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellberg & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Me.—Mr. Farnsworth of B. B. Farnsworth & Co.; American.
Richmond, Va.—E. V. Morris of Fischman & Morris; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wingo, Ellis & Crump Shoe Co.; Parker.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Pulat; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz of Wertheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; 110 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. Rounds of Foot, Schultz & Co.; Parker.
York, Pa.—E. Wallace of E. Wallace & Son; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Dixon, Ill.—Fred Watson of Red House Shoe Co.; Tour.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engel of Little Falls Shoe Co.; U. S.
London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
London, Eng.—S. Baker of Schlosser Baker & Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. H. Roblee of Brown Shoe Co.; with friends.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

ALBANY—Public service commission granted application of New York Central authorizing it to enter into an agreement for Boston & Albany equipment trust of 1912, and to issue \$5,500,000 4½ per cent trust certificates to be sold at not less than 97. Proceeds are to be used for purchase of 21 locomotives, 20 passenger coaches, three dining cars, eight postal cars, 4000 box, 400 flat, 800 gondola and 100 ballast cars.

A RANCHMAN'S BEEF FORECAST

CHICAGO—"We are merely getting a foretaste of beef scarcity this year," said A. E. Riebles of Denver, who was in Chicago with a train of cattle from the Montana ranch. "For the next 90 to 100 days beef ought to be reasonably plentiful, as corn belt feeders have put in thousands of cattle they will not hold long, but along about February next a series of pyrotechnical markets may be expected. Next summer Chicago will get little grass beef from the Northwest. The run from that quarter has been swelled this season by the magnetic attraction of high prices, which merely means another draft on future supply. The year 1913 will develop the real beef shortage; what has happened this year is merely a prelude."

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912.	1911.
Exchanges	\$484,182,098	\$35,795,471
Balances	1,382,869	1,954,912

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$98,454.

YOUR MONEY

To the small investor I offer the judgment of a long business experience. All my efforts are thoroughly investigated by experts. I put New England capitalization behind all securities I recommend. Delivery will be made in any part of the world at my risk. If you are dissatisfied with the interest you are now getting let me tell you how to exchange your securities for those that pay more. I have information and analysis for you upon request. Let me furnish references to you. Write today.
A. H. MORTON
325 HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Public Service Corporation BONDS

Of Proven Value, Yielding 5.35% to 6.40%
Write for Descriptive Circular D

ASHLEY & CO.

200 Devonshire Street, Boston
NEW YORK ATLANTA, GA.

IS YOUR MONEY EARNING YOU 10%? If not write us today for our Prospectus and financial statement. Our business is a going money-making one. A certain per cent of all Common Stock makes this a very attractive investment. Would you like a block of stock to one who would take the Presidency and capable of managing the office end. ORBIDA MILLING CORPORATION, Omaha, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION OF CARNEGIE TRUST

NEW YORK—Depositors in the failed Carnegie Trust Company will be gratified to learn that George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., superintendent of the state banking department is prepared, if the approval of the supreme court can be obtained, to pay on their claims a second dividend of 10 per cent. Petition was made to the court for that purpose, and the application is to have a hearing Oct. 25, before Supreme Court Justice Newburger.

Depositors in the Carnegie Trust Company received a first dividend of 25 per cent more than a year ago, and it will require \$641,007 to pay a 10 per cent dividend. Dividends also will be paid on claims aggregating \$36,459 allowed since the first disbursement, and on such claims the 25 per cent dividend will be paid at this time.

In the petition to the court, Superintendent Van Tuyl shows that the work of liquidating the Carnegie Trust Company has been greatly hampered by litigation. The banking department reports a total of allowed claims against the failed company of \$6,377,103, while rejected claims amount to \$3,487,883, made up of \$995,869 in preferred claims and \$2,531,994 in general claims.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY SYSTEM

	Year ended June 30, 1912	Increase
Total operating rev.	\$28,169,710	\$878,574
Net operating rev.	6,880,590	1,477,067
Total net	5,885,263	1,361,162
Other income	326,296	75,297
Total income	6,211,559	1,436,459
Charges	6,224,590	130,032
Surplus for divs.	17,168	1,706,537

SEABOARD AIR LINE

First week Oct. 1912 \$485,451
From July 1, 1912 \$745,456 117,581

THOMAS IRON & STEEL CO.

NEW YORK—A representative of Thomas Iron & Steel Company says: "Business is excellent; in fact, so good, that we shall blow in four additional blast furnaces in the near future. Stocks are reduced to a minimum in all districts and current production fails to supply increasing demand for iron." The company has nine blast furnaces in the Lehigh valley, four stacks operating at present.

THE ELECTRICAL PAYROLL

The three big American electrical corporations are today employing a total of between 93,000 and 95,000 persons. The weekly payroll runs between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, which is at least \$250,000 more per week than on Jan. 1 and is the highest figure ever attained. Even in the boom days of 1906 the payroll of these three great corporations did not touch \$1,000,000 per week.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

BALTIMORE—Hennen Jennings and Henry C. Perkins have resigned as directors of Seaboard Air Line. Successors will probably be elected at annual meeting Nov. 14. Other changes in directorate may be made.

COKE OUTPUT IS INCREASED

CONNELLSVILLE—Coke production in week ended Oct. 5 totaled 398,201 tons, compared with 382,627 in preceding week, an increase of 15,574. Shipments increased from 11,168 to 11,651 cars.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SEA TRAINING FOR BRITISH BOYS IS PLAN OF COMMITTEE

Report to National Conference Urges Expenditure of £200,000 Per Annum in Subsidies to Shipowners and Institutions to Stop Decrease in Sailors

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The national committee on sea training will submit a report to the third national conference, which will be held on Oct. 21.

It is set forth in the report that it has long been known that the number of British seamen on British ships has long been decreasing, but it is not so well known that there is an absence of expert knowledge among that decreasing body. The report then proceeds to point out how an improvement can be brought about by private initiative and local government effort.

The scheme which meets with the approval of the committee, and which has been recommended to the board of trade, would necessitate an expenditure of £200,000 per annum in subsidies, to training institutions and ship owners, from the treasury and local authorities. It is considered also that a larger sum will be required later on.

The committee recommends that the

board of trade should grant a capitation allowance of £20,000 per head to all recognized training ships and institutions on shore, training for the sea, not including industrial and reformatory establishments, for all boys trained reaching the standard in seamanship required for first class boys in the royal navy and able to swim.

It is further proposed that a money allowance of £20 should be granted to ship owners by the Board of Trade for the purpose of carrying a number of indentured boy sailors, who should be under the supervision of a petty officer who would also give them the necessary instruction. It is further proposed that an official of the Board of Trade should reside in each of the large shipping ports in order that he might see that the arrangements are carried out in a satisfactory manner and might also keep touch with the boys.

The report also includes certain proposals with regard to the details of the scheme and estimates that the number of boys trained under the scheme should not exceed 5000 annually.

CHANGES IN FAR EAST AFFECT CLOTHING TRADE OF BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An account is given in the Morning Post of the changes that are taking place in the far east as regards the British clothing trade.

The Japanese, after their war with Russia, imported quantities of serges and other materials, chiefly from England, or very largely of English manufacture, and they are continuing to do so. It seems that there is only one factory in Japan which provides woollen cloths and serges which are so frequently to be seen in Tokyo and the larger towns. Japan imports nearly all its cloth, and, though it is comparatively costly, it pays them to do so, owing to the difficulty of establishing fac-

ories, and of employing experts from the west.

Now it seems that the Chinese are adopting European dress. This began in the autumn of last year when the queue was abandoned. Hats and caps are worn by the celestials, and just before the new year tailors were working night and day in order to supply their customers with the new style of dress.

In Canton and Hongkong the western clothing trade was certainly making considerable headway, and serges and woollen suiting materials were in regular demand; it is unlikely, however, that the interior will change their fashion, at least for the present.

Though Great Britain once had almost a monopoly in the export of manufactured goods in the far east, now Germany and America are becoming her formidable rivals. Germany was at the head of the trade in woollen yarn, and she almost monopolized the trade in locomotives. Great Britain, however, had the trade in chemicals, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, tinned plates, and plain and galvanized iron plates and sheets and spinning and weaving machinery. She was far ahead of Germany in the export of gas and oil engines, boilers and machine tools.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONSIDERS CHANGES IN SOME OF ITS SEES

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng.—The question of the redistribution of episcopal jurisdiction, brought forward by Bishop Gore's proposal for the division of his own see of Oxford, was considered at the Oxford diocesan conference.

Simultaneously, at the meeting of the house of laymen of the Worcester diocese, was discussed the scheme for detaching Warwickshire from the ancient see of St. Walston; and at Winchester, shortly, the question of the division of this see is to be brought up by the Earl of Selborne.

This is but the beginning of an important campaign to be carried on from within the Church of England, having as its aim the bringing into closer relation of the church and people. The additional bishoprics committee consider that the question of ecclesiastical redistribution is at the root of church reform and is "the great church question of the present day."

This opinion is to some extent vindicated when the unwieldy proportions of some of the present sees are considered. The number of parishes in some dioceses is enormous, as in the case of Norwich with its 893 livings. Dr. Gore's proposal includes county bishoprics "plus bishoprics for all our largest towns." Two new sees are definitely proposed—those of Berks and Buckinghamshire. Also the great midland towns should be provided with bishops—Shrewsbury for Shropshire, Lichfield for Staffordshire, and Coventry for Warwickshire. In the case of Coventry the see will be but a revival, for centuries before Birmingham had a corporate existence, the Warwickshire town was an Episcopal center.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY KING MANOEL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—In view of the continued efforts of the Royalists to restore the monarchy to Portugal and the growing feeling that the cause of the Royalists is now hopeless, King Manoel issued a manifesto, which was published by the Gaulois recently, to the effect that he has by no means given up all hope of the restoration of the monarchy in Portugal. He declares also that in spite of the reverses experienced by Captain Concoiro, his honor and his political principles remain intact.

BATTLE CRUISERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SENT TO MEDITERRANEAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The reinforcement of the Mediterranean fleet is the subject of an important memorandum recently issued by the admiralty. The following statement shows the proposed augmentation of naval power in Mediterranean waters to be in accordance with the lines laid down by Mr. Churchill in his speech in the House of Commons in July last:

Sept. 1912	Jan. 1913
Good Hope	Indefatigable
Lancaster	Warrior
Suffolk	Duke of Edinburgh
Hampshire	Suffolk
April, 1913.	July 1913
Indefatigable	Invincible
Indefatigable	Indefatigable
Indefatigable	Indefatigable
Duke of Edinburgh	Duke of Edinburgh
Black Prince	Black Prince
Hampshire	Hampshire

In addition, a battleship of the Majestic class will go to Alexandria early in the year to discharge the duties of a depot ship for a torpedo craft flotilla. The battleships Good Hope and Lancaster have been replaced and supplemented by two monster battle cruisers, the Indefatigable and Inflexible of the first cruiser squadron; the Warrior of the second cruiser squadron, and by the Duke of Edinburgh of the third cruiser squadron. During July a further augmentation will take place by the arrival of the Invincible and Indefatigable, both battle cruisers of the first class.

SIR DAVID BURNETT IS ELECTED LORD MAYOR

Ceremony of Choosing Chief Officer of London Is Conducted According to Ancient Custom, and There Is Large Attendance at the Proceedings

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir David Burnett was unanimously elected lord mayor for the ensuing year, at the Guildhall, in succession to Sir Thomas B. Crosby who vacates the office in November.

The ceremony was observed according to ancient custom, the floor being strewn with sweet scented herbs which filled the hall with perfume. There was a large attendance of the livery. The lord mayor and the sheriffs first attended a service at St. Lawrence Jewry after which the court of aldermen assembled in the outer chamber and marched in a procession composed of sheriffs, chaplains, and under sheriffs, to the Great hall where a hustings had been erected.

The common clerk, Colonel Kearns, then declared the Common hall open and called upon all who were not liverymen "to depart on pain of imprisonment," after which the recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, from the hustings informed the livery that were assembled to nominate two of the aldermen for the office of lord mayor. Afterwards the names selected would come before the court of aldermen who would select one.

Aldermen who had passed the chair having been formally called upon to retire in order that the "choice of the livery might be free and unfettered" filed out of the hall led by the recorder, and the common sergeant proceeded to read the names of those aldermen who were qualified for the office of lord mayor. Amongst these were Sir David Burnett, Sir Thomas Vansittart, Bowater, Sir Charles Johnston, and several others. By a show of hands Sir David Burnett and Sir Vansittart Bowater were declared to have been nominated.

The names having been communicated to the court of aldermen they reentered to the hall, Sir David Burnett walking with the lord mayor. The recorder then announced that Sir David Burnett had been elected, a result which was received with cheers.

MORE TROOPS FOR KOREA INSISTED ON

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—The proposals of the minister for war that two permanent military divisions should be maintained in Korea has aroused considerable discussion. The war minister does not feel justified in yielding to those who are against the scheme, for he argues that the measure is necessitated owing to the conditions at present existing in Korea, especially because of the military expansion in Russia.



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
Picturesque procession is feature in election of lord mayor of London, Sir David Burnett, at Guildhall

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN BUENOS AIRES BECOMES MARKED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Recent official figures published show a growing increase in the German colonists of the Argentine republic, and their commercial activity in that country. Seven hundred and sixty Germans are proprietors of business firms in Buenos Aires, in which particular they outnumber the English, being themselves, however, far outnumbered by the Italians and Spanish traders. There are at present nearly 8000 German residents in Buenos Aires, and 119 branches in that city of important German commercial houses.

INDIA GIVES ORDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The India office, in order to make up the shortage of rolling stock on the Indian State railways, have decided to place large orders for rolling stock with various British firms. The Metropolitan Carriage Wagon and Finance Company are supplying 3000 freight wagons of different types and the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company have received an order for 300 covered wagons for the Great Indian Peninsula railway. The Leeds Forge Company will provide the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 60 passenger hopper wagons, the Indian and Northwestern railway with 100 bogie rail wagons, and the Bengal Nagpur railway with 50 bogie covered wagons.

The Burma railways are to receive an augmentation of their rolling stock from the first mentioned firm, and the South Indian railway a consignment of 13 side-tipping wagons of a novel design, as well as 87 all-steel open and covered wagons from the Leeds Forge Company, also a supply of 124 composite passenger-carriages and six officers' saloon cars to the same company.

CROW AND CRANE CANDIDATES
(Special to the Monitor)
CHELMSFORD, England—The two candidates for the major scholarship of the Essex education committee proved to be named Crow and Crane.

TITLES OF HONOR IN CHINA ROUSE PRESS CRITICISM

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—Those who declare that in spite of all Republican sentiment the Chinaman is still a Chinaman will perhaps find their theories confirmed by a recent presidential mandate setting forth the law governing the bestowal of titles of honor.

These titles are distinguished by six names denoting six degrees of nobility of the persons holding them. They are really titles for nobles, although the government avow that the bestowal of them is only to be made upon persons who have rendered meritorious service to the republic.

The first title is "The Title of Great Merit," which is to be given to such men as Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Gen. Li Yuan Huan, and is regarded as equivalent to that of prince. The other five titles are deemed in honor and nobility to equal those of a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount and a baron.

Fortunately the native press is expressing itself very clearly against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of the republic. There are in the country of course people belonging to the old regime who still use their titles, but it is argued that these are to be treated as noble families belonging to a foreign nation.

THAMES DEFENDERS MOBILIZE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The surprise mobilization of the troops responsible for the defense of the Thames and Medway was carried out successfully recently. The signal given was the firing of three heavy guns from Sheerness and the usual bugle calls which summoned the troops to war stations. During the night some torpedo vessels made an attempt to enter Sheerness harbor, but were prevented by the vigilance of the mobilized troops.

CHEAPER MEAT IS BERLIN CRY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Resolutions were passed at 27 Socialist women's meetings held in Berlin asking the government to open the frontiers, to abolish the duties on cattle, meat, corn and provender and to discontinue the system of import certificates, and calling upon the local authorities to provide the population with meat as far as possible at cost price.

NEW SOUTH WALES GAINING CITIZENS

The following information is supplied by the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The agent-general for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan, has received official statistics from his government which demonstrate significantly the state's increasing gain in population through British emigration to Australia.

The acting New South Wales government statistician (H. A. Smith) estimates that on June 30 there were 1,729,765 persons in the state, of whom 907,448 were males and 822,317 females. On March 31, the population was 1,711,620, so that the increase during the quarter was 18,139, of which 7489 was due to the natural increase and 10,650 to the excess of arrivals over departures.

The relative increase during the quarter was equivalent to an annual increase of over 4 per cent. The gain during the quarter was very satisfactory, being the highest for the period for which records are available.

MOBILIZATION IN WARSAW SUDDEN

(Special to the Monitor)
WARSAW, Poland—The sudden issue of mobilization orders in the Warsaw military district, as well as in the Wilna and Kieff districts, attracted no little attention. This test mobilization is the first which has been carried out in Warsaw for a number of years, and those were not lacking who attributed to this experiment of the military authorities various motives. The corps which have been mobilized are the second, sixth, ninth, fourteenth, fifteenth, nineteenth and twenty-third army corps with headquarters at Warsaw, Lodz and 16 other government capital towns.

WIRE ROPE OVER PIEMAN RIVER

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—In order to open up the present inaccessible belt of country on the north bank of the Pieman river, which may possibly contain a continuation of the North Dundas tin fields, the minister of lands has made a provision for the erection of a new wire rope and cage over the Pieman river about 3½ miles from Rosebery on the Zeehan side.

FAMOUS MORGAN TAPESTRIES ARE UPON EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The new Galerie Jacques Seligman in the Rue de Talleyrand will undoubtedly attract large numbers of visitors during the current month to see the magnificent tapestries in the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan and now on exhibition.

It will be remembered that the celebrated Krole tapestries were purchased by Mr. Morgan. This collection consists of 29 panels, and is of very great value. Owing, however, to the size of a number of the Krole tapestries it has not been found possible to exhibit more than 11, all of which date from 1400 to 1520. One of the principal features of this remarkable collection is the excellent state of preservation in which they now are.

DELAY ADVISED IN BIBLE REVISION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A statement by the leading Nonconformist scholars on the question of Bible revision has been published in the Times. The purport of the statement is to emphasize the advisability of postponing a fresh revision so that the new materials which have been put at the disposal of scholars in recent years should have time to be thoroughly revised.

STEEL CAR BEING FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The question of the hour of the railways in England is the adaptation of the steel car which, in the event of jumping the track, is of such solid construction that telescoping of the carriages would be a very rare incident on account of the powerful construction of the car, with its steel keel underneath the body like the keel of a vessel.

WIRELESS COMES FROM ANTARCTIC

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The first wireless telegram from Morson's Antarctic expedition in Delie Land has reached Hobart via McQuarrie island. The signals were thin, but it is hoped that regular communication will soon be established.

NEW FRENCH DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED AT TOULON, HAS BEEN BUILT WITHIN YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The launching of the Paris, the new dreadnought, drew many people to Toulon from all parts of France, special trains conveying the members of the Paris municipality and many naval and military nobilities.

The construction of the Paris has been accomplished in record time, the vessel having been laid down on Jan. 1 of this year. A splendid silver centerpiece was presented to the battleship by the Paris municipal council, and a number of Parisian ladies with much enthusiasm presented through the Duchess d'Uzes a silken tricolor. The launch took place from La Seyne shipyard which belongs to the "Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee," the company entrusted with the construction of the new battleship, and was witnessed by an immense crowd of enthusiastic sightseers.

The new vessel which has a displacement of 23,500 tons is 165 meters long with a beam of 27 meters, and draws 8 meters 85 centimeters of water. Her

engines are of 29,100 horsepower and she is to be fitted with Delaunay-Belleville turbines giving a speed of 20 knots per hour. The armament of the Paris will comprise 12 guns of a caliber of 30 centimeters in six double turrets, and 22 guns of a caliber of 14 centimeters in armored casemates. She will have four tubes from which submarine torpedoes will be discharged.

The armor comprises a covering of heavy plates for the hull to the height of the waterline. Above that there are thinner plates outside the heavy ones to protect the casemates of the 14 centimeter cannon. The armor is composed of a new kind of metal, easily worked and possessing unusual elasticity coupled with great superficial hardness. The Paris is the third vessel included in the naval program of Admiral de Lapeyriere of 1909, that is already built. The two others, the Jean Bart and the Courbet constructed at Brest and Lorient respectively, were launched in September of last year.

The fourth unit of this program is the battleship France which is now in course of construction at Saint Nazaire, and will be launched on Nov. 7 next. The two former will be in service in the early part of 1913, while the two latter are expected to be actual units of the French navy fleet by the middle of 1914. The four vessels are identical in every respect and will each carry a personnel of about 1100 officers and men.

After the ceremony of launching a banquet was given, presided over by M. Delcasse, the minister of the navy, at which many of the visitors from Paris were present. The formal presentation of the tricolor for the new dreadnought was made by the Duchess d'Uzes.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINES VALUED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Since the London fire brigade is being changed from a horse to a motor brigade it seems improbable that any more fire stations will be built in London. Recently the London county council sold the land at Streatham which was originally bought with the idea of establishing a fire station to serve Brixton and its environs, but now as motor engines are able to travel at so great a speed the proposed new station is unnecessary and the land has therefore been sold.

Motors in place of horses are not merely used for the engines that pump water. The latest type of machines do not only convey the firemen to wherever the fire may be, but it is possible for the motor to be switched off the road wheels to drive a powerful pump. As a result the old steam engines are being replaced and several of them are advertised for sale by the council.

The Commercial Cars, Ltd., of Luton recently delivered a 150 horsepower motor engine with pump to the Walthamstow fire brigade, this being the highest powered car that has so far been constructed. It is a four-cylinder engine, and it can develop a speed of 50 miles an hour. The pump will throw a jet of water 200 feet high, and so great is its power that it could if required knock down a wall.

FRAM EXPEDITION POSTPONED

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Capt. Roald Amundsen has decided to postpone the Fram expedition to the north pole for a year, after conferring with the government, and after taking the advice of Professor Nansen. The reason given is that the gentleman who has been appointed to carry out the oceanographic investigation, which will be the main task of the expedition, is unable to join them at present, and it has been found impossible to replace him.

VIRIBUS UNITS IN COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The first Austro-Hungarian dreadnought, Viribus Unitis, has been commissioned. The battleship passed through her final trials in the most satisfactory manner. She developed a speed of nearly 21 knots during the two hours full power run, subsequently carrying out a four hours full power trial during which her oil consumption was tested.

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THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

SOMEbody has said that the high heel favored for so many a recurrent period by woman is really a sort of weapon, that by which she may stamp—well, for example—one dares not say on a mouse! This introduces a slight digression, by the way. A sketch in a recent number of "Life" shows an empty pair of jaunty high-heeled slippers with a mouse nibbling at the toe. The mouse is supposed to be saying: "Well, why don't you jump and hop and climb up on a chair?"

But women who have worn both sorts say that there is a feeling of lightness, freedom and elation in the high heel which the flat footed common sense gear never allows. One can trip across a muddy street with far less stain with high heels than with "ground grippers"—the latest name for the ugly pug-nosed shoes which belie the true shape of the foot as much as the pointed kind.

Especially have the white shoes worn so much of late come in for reprehension on the part of some critics. White shoes tramping through dust and rain and mud—what fantastic desire is here for the inappropriate and impossible? Perhaps that is exactly it—the white shoe speaks what seems the impossible—immaculate cleanness everywhere. If the present interest of women in civic reform and the proper cleanliness of streets is seen aright it is by no means a capricious desire for power that prompts women to give the street cleaning brigade an object lesson.

So the woman tilting across the street with a butterfly tread on her high white heels is not foolish nor inconsistent. She is merely spurning the mud and showing that clean ways for the feet to walk in are her right. Would you have her take the mud for granted and settle down into it with grovelling tread and black to match it?

Besides the hint of purity which the white shoes bring to the city streets there is also the gala touch. The women in dainty costume completed with white shoes are standing for freedom from grinding commonplace and the workaday world. The whole of humanity goes forth to labor day by day, let us agree, but those who go in holiday attire may be trusted to carry with them the holiday mood. And though the name for a holiday has come to mean sometimes mere frivolity it is worth while to remember what its actual meaning is and that toil is not the heritage of the obedient but of Cain. So the girls,

flocking to the factories, offices and shops, or the women of more leisure, going to their club meetings or their committee conferences, in clothes that are spotless are doing for the world what the flowers and birds do. And they will do the work just as well—perhaps all the better—for looking as if they were going to a party.

Extravagance? But that is a different thing. White shoes cost less to keep neat than black or yellow ones, if the latter are duly "shined." Extravagance and mere display are not connoted by daintiness of attire.

Another White Rose

At the autumn show of the National Rose Society at the Horticultural hall, Westminster, there was shown what one of the judges admirably described as "the greatest white rose that has ever been raised." The name of the new bloom is the "British Queen," and it was freely conceded by the experts at the new show that it surpassed the "Frau Karl Drese," the new rose is a very large bloom and unlike the Drusecki has a perfume of fragrant tea. The grower of this wonderful rose is Samuel McGredy of Portadown, Ireland. It had taken him 10 years to bring it to perfection, he said. A remarkably free bloomer he thought it would be found the best, in that respect, of the hybrid teas. "It is a rose for amateurs," said Mr. McGredy, "and will grow in any climate."

THERE IS A BUDDING MORROW IN MIDNIGHT.

—Keats.

A man can bear.

A world's contempt, when he has that within

Which says he's worthy.

—Alexander Smith.

IMPROVING COTTAGE LIFE IN IRELAND

For some years a great deal of interest has been taken in the effort to improve the country cottages in Ireland. For six or seven years a horticultural society has held an annual show at Kilkenny with a special section devoted to flowers, fruit and vegetables grown by cottagers and small farmers. At one held recently the improvement in this section was very marked.

Prizes are also given for the cottage gardens. These prizes are not competitive, but are awarded if a given standard of marks is attained, so very often there are several first, second and third prizes given. The great improvement, both inside and outside, is very marked. Some of the cottages are exceptionally clean and tidy. A great variety of vegetables are grown, as many as 10 kinds being seen in some of the gardens, added to which flowers and fruit trees give an air of comfort which adds very much to the beauty and prosperity of rural life in Ireland. The cottage, illustrated was built a few years ago by the poor law guardians. Those which are being built now have a better appearance and are more commodiously arranged.



(Copyright by William McCullagh, Kilkenny, Ire.)
LABORER'S COTTAGE NEAR KILKENNY, IRE.

New British Airship

The trials of the new British army airship, Delta, carried out at the airship factory at Farnborough recently, proved quite successful. This airship is the largest which has been constructed so far at the factory. It is fitted with propellers on a swivel in such a manner that they can be manipulated so as to assist in propelling the ship upwards or downwards. These propellers are also used for propelling the vessel along a horizontal course. The passengers are accommodated in a car constructed after the manner of a boat, which is so designed in order that it may float in the water. This new army air vessel is constructed to carry 10 passengers.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Fireman's Praise

I remember Driver Nicholson of truck D when as a newsboy I delivered the Washington Post to the engine house. He used to frighten me at first, so stern was he and so pointed and bristly his black mustache. But later I learned that his sternness was seriousness—a centering of his energy on the task in hand. He would say to me about once a week, "You're a prompt, industrious boy. You'd make a good fireman. I know your mother." And now I know that unconsciously the driver was seeing why, and telling me why I was industrious—my mother. This dawned on me suddenly one morning and since that time it has been easier to be patient with others.—Craftsman.

Candle-Stone

Olive Schreiner, the author of "An African Farm," who was brought up in Africa, says that she and her brothers and sisters had, as one of their playthings, a bright stone that they called the candle-stone. It was about the size of a walnut, and would flash in a bright and singular way when held up to the light. Not until the children had grown up and the candle-stone had been lost for years, did any of them remember that it must really have been a huge diamond.—Argonaut.

Picture Puzzle



What article of furniture?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Shackles.

The statue of Liberty to be erected by the United States government at Manila has been finished by the Swiss sculptor, Kissling.—Springfield Republican.

MAKER OF PURE FUN FOR STAGE

SIR WILLIAM GILBERT invented a new and enchanting form of entertainment, subtle enough, with its delicate irony, to captivate the most exacting intellect, yet rippling over with a delicious gaiety that a happy child might share. Such is the estimate of a writer in the Century, who continues: He had a mordant satire, fearless and keen-edged; an inexhaustible wit, scintillating in every line; a Puck-like aptitude for paradox, whimsical and merry. Sir William Gilbert troubled himself no whit with the popular delusion that goodness makes for dullness, except to shatter it for all time. With his own superb audacity he dared to ally wit with purity, and challenged all the world to witness the happiness of the union. "And so, good fellow, you are a jester. Tell me, what are your qualifications for the part?" asks the lieutenant of

Jack Point in "The Yeomen of the Guard."

"Marry, sir, I have a pretty wit. I can rhyme you extempore; I can converse you with quip and conundrum; I have the lighter philosophies at my tongue's tip; I can be merry, wise, quaint, grim and sardonic by one, or all at once. "I can teach you with a quip if I've a mind; I can trick you into learning with a laugh; Oh, winnow all my folly and you'll find A grain or two of truth among the chaff."

Portugal's Advance

Cyrus E. Woods, the United States minister in Lisbon, who during a recent visit to London gave his opinion of conditions in Portugal, was at pains to correct the impression that Portugal was still in a state of flux between monarchical and republican opinions. Feelings of soreness still lingered, but they were dying out and tranquil conditions prevailed. Mr. Woods spoke of a new era of prosperity. The government, he said, was alive to the possibility of the country, evidence of this was given by the subsidizing of a second line of freight and passenger steamers to run a cargo service to and from the United States and by the large contract which had been entered upon for the construction of huge irrigation works for the benefit of agricultural districts.

Of the mineral resources of the country Mr. Woods spoke highly. He reported that some tin mines opened in the north of Portugal by an American company had yielded very satisfactory returns, and there was copper, coal and iron in the country in abundance. The great need of Portugal, capital, was now forthcoming, for financiers and big industrial corporations had realized the full possibilities of this hitherto dormant country and encouraged by the more stable political outlook were investing money in various commercial and industrial undertakings.

We leave the night that weighed so long
Upon the soul's endeavor,
For Morning, on these hills of song,
Has made her home forever.
—Bayard Taylor.

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"REDEEMING THE TIME"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS the most common excuse given by human beings for their frequent failure to do all that they ought to do is the simple expression, "I haven't time." It is so easily said and serves as so convenient a pacifier of conscience that an individual having the expression a few times acquires the habit, as it were, and eventually may allow it to serve as a sufficient excuse not only for some but for all his sins of omission. Nevertheless, when examined carefully, this same excuse is found to be a statement without foundation. Close analysis shows that it originates in lack of foresight, laziness or selfishness and that the person who uses it deceives both himself and others.

To say "I haven't time" when duty calls is to maintain that there is a lack of that which one needs for the performance of good. To make such a declaration is, therefore, to dishonor God. It is virtually to say that His law requires of us that which He does not give us the means to perform. The fact is that all the time that we need is ours. No matter what our employment or environment may be, we all have the same amount of time as an asset. In reality, the question is not one of having time at all, but of using time or of "redeeming the time," as St. Paul puts it. He who excuses himself by saying "I haven't time" really means "I have not learned how to use my time."

Of course, no specific rules can be laid down which will fit the case of every

individual who sincerely desires to make the best use of his time, but it may safely be said that many a day is partially or wholly wasted because it is not begun right. It is a false economy of time to spend hours in professional duties, recreation and material pursuits, necessary as they may seem to be, and then if by chance there happens to be a little time left, to devote those moments to spiritual thinking. The kingdom of God is to be sought not last but first. As applied to one's daily living does not this mean that one should begin the day by taking some time for a conscious realization of God's ever presence, power and protection? To do this at the beginning of the day's work is to prepare oneself to meet with assurance the problems of the day, to see one's way through difficulties, to despatch intelligently the business of each hour. Not to start the day with this spiritual preparation is to start unequipped for all that the day holds, consequently to bungle, to have to undo; in short, to lose time instead of

Motive

We reveal to one another what we are by what we do, and, as a commonplace, none of us can penetrate, accept very superficially and often inaccurately, to the motives that actuate. But the motive is three fourths of the action.—Alexander MacLaren.

to save it. A few minutes used in the right way in the morning is a time-saver for the whole day. It gives poise and peace and a sense of readiness for whatever the day may bring.

To begin the day with God is, therefore, one practical way to prevent the waste of time. There are also other ways of preventing this waste. We can stop such practices as are enumerated by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings," p. 230, where she writes, "Three ways of wasting time, one of which is contemptible, are: gossiping mischief, making lingering calls and mere motion when at work; thinking of nothing or planning for some amusement,—travel of limb more than mind."

How much time is wasted in gossiping mischief many of us know only too well. Making lingering calls is also a temptation to which we are well aware human beings are prone to yield. But it may be that some of us are not awake to the commonness of the last named fault. "Mere motion when at work," or it may even be that we have never regarded it as a waste of time. Nevertheless it is a waste of time for the simple reason that although time is being used it is not being fully used or used to the greatest advantage.

There are, for instance, certain kinds of work that have to be done by nearly every one which come in time to be almost wholly mechanical. They are necessary tasks, but so simple that one can do them and do them well and yet be thinking for the most part of something else. The housewife, the business man,

the office girl, are all familiar with some form of this kind of work. The question is as they perform these duties, of what are they thinking? Is it not very often true that they are "thinking of nothing?" And thinking of nothing means far more than thinking aimlessly or about matters of trivial importance. Thinking of nothing may also mean thinking of that which is nothing because it is no part of God's creation—evil in any of its forms, sin, sickness, poverty, sorrow. This is even worse than mere aimless thinking.

Obviously the way to correct this fault is to reverse the habit and learn to think of something, that is, of the good, of that which God made, the things that are true, honest, lovely, and of good report. This is a genuine redeeming of the time. If practised regularly when one is engaged in something that does not in itself require concentration of thought, it not only makes the present moment more fruitful, but also is a means of preparation for whatever lies ahead. It is not impossible that in merely walking

Poetry

We believe that Poetry, far from injuring society, is one of the great instruments of its refinement and exaltation. It lifts the mind above ordinary life, gives it a respite from depressing cares and awakens the consciousness of its affinity with what is pure and noble.—Channing.

Velvet of Old

In the middle ages Venice and Genoa learned the art of velvet-making from the Arabs. Toward the year 1516, Lyons inherited the business. Europe, notably France, followed the lead of the courtiers of Francis I., Louis XIV., and La Pompadour. The world of the courts wore silk, satin and velvet—stiff with gold and silver embroidery. Velvet was used by the rich for hangings and for furniture covering. In Lyons, in 1900, 20,000 looms were weaving velvet.—Harpers Weekly.

CHAUCER AND THE DAISY

Is there a more charming appeal to flower-lovers than Chaucer makes in the "Legend of Good Women," where he describes how he got up early on the first morning of May to go out and watch the daisies (the English daisy, let one remember) opening under the touch of the sun? To kneel or lie beside a flower and watch the slow unfolding through the early morning hours is a pleasant pain to which only the flower lover could ever put himself. The lines are in part as follows:

Of all the floures in the mede
Than love I most these floures white and
rede,
Soch that men callen daisies in our
town;
To hem I have so great effectoune,
As I said erst, when comen is the May

That in my bedde there dawneeth me no
day
That I nam' up and walking in the mede,
To see this flour ayenst the sunne
sprede,

When it upriseth early by the morrow
And this was now the first morrow of
May

With dreadful herte and glad devotion
For to have been at the resurrection
Of this floure, whan that it should en-
close

Againe the sunne that rose as redde as
rose.

And doune on knees anon right I me
sette
And as I could, this fresh floure I grette,
Kneeling alway, till it unclosed was,
Upon the smal, soft, swete gras,
That was with floures swete embrouded
all, . . .

In which me thoughte I might day by
day
Dwellen alway, the joly month of May,
Withouthen slepe, withouthen mete or
drinke:

Adoune full softly I gan to sinke,
And leaning on my elbow and my side,
The long day I shope me for to abide,
For nothing else, and I shall not lie,
But for to looke upon the daisie.

That well by reason men it call may.
The daisie, or els the eye of the day.
The empress and floure of floures all.

*Am not.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 16, 1912

Good Points in Voting by Mail

FOLLOWING immediately after Attorney-General Wickersham's argument that the logic of the popular demand for more chance to vote directly on public policies is enforced use of franchise rights by persons having suffrage, comes a proposal by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams that the method of polling votes be changed. Hereafter he would have the mails used rather than compel citizens to go to the polls. If this method should be adopted by states that do not have the secrecy of the Australian ballot system, undoubtedly it would rid the voter in many communities of an espionage that now prevents him from registering his real will as a citizen. For other voters, who for slight and mainly physical causes keep away from the polls if there seems the faintest excuse for this recreancy, this new method of making known political preferences might prove alluring. There are always persons in a community whose innate aversion to mixing with their fellows is so strong that they will not submit to the process of balloting as now conducted. There are other citizens whose immersion in administrative tasks is such that on election day they decline to leave business or professional occupation to exercise a privilege that their ancestors risked life and property to secure and supposed that their descendants would always look upon as a boon and a sacred duty. No doubt, for such kinds of persons, the mail ballot would be a welcome device. The aristocrat would not need to consort with the humble or ordinary folk, but in the privacy of his own guarded library could sit him down and register his civic will. The "busy" man, from his factory office, could mail, along with orders for raw material to be mined in China and invoices of finished goods to be sent to Africa, his preferences as to tariff policy, couched in terms of a mail ballot.

But it is not easy to detect in the project of Mr. Adams any decided gain that the American democracy as a whole would win from creation of a complicated system, that for the average man would be no more persuasive to performance of duty than the method now generally used. Both the attorney-general and Mr. Adams are rightly concerned over the discrepancy between actual and possible voters in American elections. They wish to have included in popular verdicts the votes of elements of society not counting fully now. The desire is laudable, but the trouble lies deeper than any superficial cure through change of method of balloting. Motives of character, faith in democracy and valuations of civic privileges and duties all have to be revitalized first.

Antiquarian Treasures Guarded

PRESIDENT TAFT, being in New England and of a long line of New England ancestors, was bound to accept the invitation to be present with other eminent citizens at the centenary ceremonies of the American Antiquarian Society. In its exceptionally complete collection of Americana, the Worcester (Mass.) society guards wealth of a kind that increases in value in a geometrical progression as time goes on and as the republic takes on new phases of racial structure, political organization and democratic ideals. Especially rich in documentary and printed matter referring to New England history, this ancient organization, like the Massachusetts Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society, has saved for coming generations data respecting all phases of national beginnings. Thither must go historians who would trace the nativity not only of New England but of states farther West that were colonized by New Englanders. Thither, in days to come, investigators will go who seek material bearing upon the profound racial and religious changes now taking place in New England.

Happily, there were men of wealth, of former generations of Massachusetts' sons, who realized the necessity of such storehouses of information bearing upon special as well as general phases of New England life; hence endowments that make the perpetuity of these antiquarian societies sure. But each and all deserve generous supplementary aid of persons of means today. For the task of assembling, indexing, and housing documents, pamphlets and books grows heavier and more complex as the years multiply; and investigators of family origins and personal histories who ply their antiquarian researches in coming years must be competent to work in literature other than English and among documents that register a speech other than that of the Pilgrim passengers on the Mayflower. Most of the visitors to the genealogical society's rare collection who now seek out ancestors' names and callings are of British stock. But the time is coming when that proportion will change; and to meet the demand of New Englanders whose racial roots run down into the soil of eastern and southern Europe, its officials will have to be conversant with history and with tongues that the original New England settlers never imagined would have any pertinency to later life in towns like Boston, Salem and Plymouth.

Cooperation and Individualism

ANOTHER writer has set forth for the benefit of American readers the advantages that accrue to a large section of the British public through the workings of the cooperative system. Many observers, professed and unprofessed economists, have undertaken, as has S. P. Orth, in the New York Times, to show how the adoption in the United States of the cooperative system, as it is known in Great Britain, would serve to ameliorate the conditions against which there is now widespread protest. There can be no reasonable doubt that cooperation would go very far toward solving in this country the problem of high cost of living. It is the simplest of propositions that if a number of people join together, pool their resources, employ a capable buyer, purchase in large lots and at first hand, and distribute economically, they can individually live more cheaply than those who buy in small lots and in doing so pay tribute to a long line of middlemen. The idea of cooperation in living is economically sound. But it has its limitations. It is almost inconceivable that the whole population, for instance, would or could form itself into cooperative associations. Of necessity, only

those to whom this method of saving appeals will be attracted by it. Even in England where cooperation is highly successful as far as it goes, it does not go very far in comparison with the extent of the system it is intended to supplant. The individualistic idea is deeply and strongly rooted in Great Britain, notwithstanding the apparent success now and then within its borders of the collective doctrine. Even in the presence of indisputable proofs of the success of cooperation, a preponderating majority of Britons prefer to live less economically under the older plan.

More individualistic still, by reason of environment and opportunity, are, as a rule, Americans. Numerous have been the attempts to plant cooperation firmly in the United States, and as numerous have been the failures. Self-dependence is a characteristic of the people, and yet two rather remarkable anomalies would serve to weaken the claim that they are consistently individualistic. Tens of thousands of Americans who could not be interested in cooperation in its generally accepted sense, take very kindly to the principle when it assumes the form of fraternal organization. Beneficiary societies prosper in the United States as in no other country. On the other hand, the United States is the birthplace and home of cooperation in the form of commercial combination. Cooperation as applied to daily living is a practically neglected economic factor in the United States; cooperation as applied to transportation, manufacture and distribution—to industry in its largest expression—is a paramount economic factor in the republic.

There is here a wide field for speculative theory. In entering it, one must be prepared to delve deeply into human consciousness and human motive, as these are developed in a democracy, if anything like a satisfactory explanation of American—and, for that matter, of British—indifference to social collective effort is to be obtained. The average Briton and American would hail with pleasure the results that are attained through cooperation, if these could be achieved through governmental agencies and for all. The group system of progression does not appeal to either. It strikes both as exclusive and selfish. It carries into the home life the methods that are rather tolerated than approved in trades and business. It deprives the individual of his privilege of doing his own bargaining, even of making his own mistakes; and to understand the meaning of this in all its fulness one must be British or American, or naturalized as one or the other.

OFFICIAL representatives of the railways, and newspapers that speak with more or less authority for the railways, are not only making open acknowledgment of the inadequacy of the protection at present afforded the traveling public, but they are actually using the results of this inadequacy as a basis upon which to establish their claim for more liberal legislation in relation to the financing of the lines. Thus, the Railway Age Gazette, referring to the many meetings held in protest against recent occurrences, and to meetings in which railroad men have been foremost in advocating the principle of "safety first," asks when the people are going to take a real interest in this matter. What the journal named is aiming at is to fix the responsibility for existing insecurity in railway travel upon those who make and enforce laws that operate to prevent the railways from raising the funds necessary to adequate safety equipment. If the public will only take upon itself the task of reversing this legislative policy, so that the railways shall be able to go into the money market and borrow freely, it is held, then the corporations will be in a position to supply the necessary safety appliances.

It is asserted by a contemporary discussing this question that, to put American railways in a condition corresponding in protective measures with those of England, France and Germany, it would be necessary, perhaps, to raise capitalization to \$100,000 a mile on main lines. This money, it is further contended, cannot be raised while the earning capacity of the roads is cramped as it is at present. The privilege of increasing freight and passenger rates must be granted them. In other words, the public must be willing to bear an increased tax for the maintenance and improvement of transportation facilities, if it expects to be reasonably safeguarded in traveling.

This seems to us far from putting the matter in the right way. It is approaching the public from the wrong angle. It indicates a resort once more to methods of argument that have contributed more than any other cause toward creating a sentiment antagonistic to public service corporations. No public under the sun is more amenable than the American to a rational plea. If the railways will come forward with proof that they are failing to provide protection through no fault of their own—that protection is inadequate despite the practise of economy in all directions, despite their sincere and determined efforts to make the safety of their patrons and not the pockets or bank accounts of their shareholders and bondholders their first consideration—the public will listen to them, we believe, and do what it can for them. The public is disposed to be liberal in its attitude toward the railways. It may be depended upon for liberality, if the railways will not make the mistake of allowing their service to deteriorate simply that public opinion may be startled into sympathy. When popular sentiment is startled by a confession of inefficiency on the part of any of its trusted servants or agents, it is likely to take a turn the least welcome to those who trifle with it. Let the railways do their full part, make use of all the means within their reach toward protecting the public they are intended to serve, and the public will not fail to exhibit its appreciation.

A VIRGINIA girl is the latest to flag a train with her apron. This fashion has made wonderful progress of late months. One might almost say that in most parts of the country nowadays no girl will think of flagging a train until she shall have first put on an apron that she can take off.

OREGON is proud of Yamhill county and its products, but it would like to have easterners understand that Yamhill is by no means the whole state. The reason for this is that Yamhill county has been very conspicuous at all of the agricultural shows recently.

THE department of agriculture is engaged in circulating 28,000,000 pieces of literature among American tillers of the soil. This, in its way, is also good seed.

THERE is a bright side to every cloud. All veteran newspaper readers will be glad to hear frequently once more from Sofia, Skutari and Podgoritz.

THE assumption that a trust is dissolved when it is so declared by the courts is itself a good deal of a trust.

"Safety First" and Last

IN ONE of the recent issues of a prominent Central American paper considerable space is given to an appeal for the "military Germanization" of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean republics. "If it is a fact that the Mexican government has asked for a strong German military mission"—the report has since been denied—"and if the other nations within the zone of United States' supremacy follow suit," the article says, "we shall be able to face the colossus and say to him: If you want predominance, if you want lands, come and conquer them." The forces that could be mobilized for a national cause, the article estimates, would come to no less than 2,000,000, of which Mexico would be expected to furnish considerably over one half, followed by Cuba and Guatemala with 160,000 each, El Salvador and Haiti with 100,000 each, Honduras with 65,000, Santo Domingo with 60,000, Nicaragua with 40,000 and Costa Rica with 25,000 men. Some of these figures are obviously exaggerated, but even cut down to one third the total would still be a very respectable one. The formation of a powerful army of defense under German drill masters is no idle dream, thinks the writer of the article; and he points to the wonderful work done by the Germans in Chile and followed up, he might have added, by the Chileans in other South American republics.

It is precisely in one of these latter republics, Colombia, that the work of the Chilean military mission has produced really remarkable results, results conducive to that civic discipline which is at the bottom of all problems of the new world nations. With the upbuilding of a truly national army recently placed on the basis of conscription, Colombia has acquired a political balance and self-assurance that is a source of growing surprise and admiration to Europeans and Americans alike. To this civic merit of the Germanic military education the Central American advocate of a Caribbean in arms is fully awake, for he says that "the army not merely develops brawny arms but makes true citizens ever ready to defend the national cause," and he points to Switzerland, secure in the armed camp of Europe though only defended by a militia. He is certain that neither the Mexican nor the Nicaraguan revolution would have been possible if Diaz and Zelaya had followed the footsteps of Chile. But to him this is only a secondary consideration, entirely overshadowed by the menace of American invasion and absorption. Apparently he does not perceive, or is not willing to admit, that what lends substance to that menace in this or that instance is not the military but the civic unpreparedness of a nation.

The article in question appeared in a paper of El Salvador, smallest of republics, yet very populous and one of the most prosperous, orderly and progressive countries of the new world, inhabited by a people remarkable for patriotic initiative. Without any show of self-sufficiency, therefore, the advocate of Prussianizing the Caribbean might well have pointed to his own country as enjoying that security which makes of it an American Switzerland.

REPORTS from the rural districts say that chestnuts are more plentiful this year than they have been for a long time. Why these reports should come only from the rural districts is something we cannot understand.

THE production of gold in Africa this year will probably run to \$200,000,000. Thus far increasing trade is absorbing the output, although the output of gold is too great to maintain its own high level of value.

OUT in the valley of San Ysidro, near San Diego, Cal., is a colony of Littlelanders, so-called because one acre to the family is the usual allotment. There are twenty families in the settlement. Some of the families are large and grown, but there is plenty to do for every worker in the household. The Craftsman has been inquiring into the activities of the colony. It finds that the people are prosperous to a satisfactory degree. On one acre 60,000 heads of lettuce have been raised. On another, a Chicago bookkeeper, who could not make both ends meet on a salary of \$25 a week, supports his family nicely and has a surplus annually of from \$200 to \$300. In most cases practically all the food consumed—ducks, turkeys, chickens, eggs, vegetables, fruits—is raised on the acre lot; the surplus products are readily disposed of at a good price in the neighboring city. The neighboring city, by the way, is an essential accompaniment to the successful acre farm.

It must be taken into consideration that the valley of San Ysidro and the colony of the Littlelanders are situated in a part of the world where the soil produces all the year round. The statement, therefore, that no living man is capable of producing from one acre out there all that the acre is capable of yielding, does not upset Bolton Hall's theory that three acres is the minimum tract from which a man might be able to support himself and family. Roughly speaking, three acres of fair land in the East, South or middle West will produce equal to one acre in southern California. But put it at four, so as to allow a reasonable margin. Now, if a man may do better for himself and family on four acres of land than he can on a city salary of \$25 a week, it would seem as if opportunity were actually stepping on the heels of hundreds of thousands of American toilers.

Moreover, if it is a fact—or if it approximates to a fact—that no man can possibly extract from four acres of land all that they are capable under cultivation of producing, then the farming possibilities of the United States, instead of growing smaller, have been multiplied in these recent years many times over by increased knowledge of agriculture. It has long been recognized that the 240 and 160, and even the eighty and the forty-acre farms are, in most instances, extravagances. It has been held for as long a time that if Americans would cultivate ten acres skillfully they would get a larger return on their labor than they obtain from the unskillful cultivation of 100-acre tracts. But now the acreage is reduced to four, providing one seeks no more than a comfortable living from one's own labor off the soil.

Not all can make a good living on a California acre or on four acres elsewhere, but not all make a good living on 100 acres. Not all city workers should venture upon farming. Thousands who are possessed of the qualifications necessary to successful cultivation of the soil, however, find themselves year in and year out in the position of the Chicago bookkeeper referred to, whose only regret now is that he did not abandon his pen for the plow many years ago.

German Drill for the Caribbean

An Acre to a Family in Littleland